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GROZNY FIELDS THREATENED AS AXIS TROOPERS ADVANCE; N. CAUCASUS WAR NEARS END

Key Soviet Oil Area Now Within Grasp of Conquerors

SOUTHEAST DRIVE ON

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 11.—German forces that occupied Pyatigorsk have kept on advancing southeastward and are now rapidly pushing toward the Grozny oil field, and are already at a point 230 kilometers from Grozny, the German High Command announced today.

The German News Agency also reports today that the Reich units, which occupied Pyatigorsk in the Caucasian campaign are now approaching the Terek River that flows into the Caspian Sea.

In the meantime, it is reported the Soviet forces in a sector south of Maikop have been pushed toward the mountains. Isolated, they are being annihilated by the German troops.

German air force sank 11 Soviet transports totalling 12,7000 tons, which were attempting to escape from the ports of Touapse and Novorossisk on the Black Sea, and also damaged nine other transports.

Campaign Near End

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 10.—German forces in the North Caucasus campaign under the command of Field Marshal Fedor von Bock are continuing steady advance, easily repulsing all resistance offered by the Soviet troops, and it seems that the North Caucasus campaign has practically ended.

British observers are declaring that the crisis in Stalingrad is hourly increasing. The control of the North Caucasus and also of Stalingrad will have a serious effect of destroying the Soviet's life line as regards the supply of oil.

If German forces succeed in clearing the Volga district of Soviet troops, it will become impossible for the Russians to supply gasoline to farming tractors, which are absolutely necessary for the execution of the war, and that would be a fatal blow to the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, neutral observers opine that Germany is already preparing for a complete execution of the Caucasian campaign, and is, moreover, prepared for the continuation of the campaign until the coming winter season. It is pointed out in this connection that in Rumania and Hungary, winter clothings for soldiers are being prepared now.

Air Activity Reported

Domei

ROME, August 11.—Following is the text of communique No. 805 issued today by the Italian High Command:

"Enemy tanks which attempted to approach our lines were repelled and some were destroyed.

"There was heavy air activity. The British lost in air duels nine planes which were shot down by German fighters.

"In the course of a raid Tobruk anti-aircraft batteries shot down two British planes, one of which fell near the Pilastrino fort and the second near Sidi Baraani. Two members of the crews were captured.

"Bombing action on the part of the Axis on Malta continued, and four Spitfires were destroyed in air duels.

"One of our submarines failed to return to its base. The next of kin were notified.

"In the central Mediterranean, fighters escorting one of our convoys promptly attacked two enemy patrol planes, of which one crashed into the sea near Prevesa."

Calm Before Storm

Special to the Asahi

ZURICH, August 9.—The Axis and British forces facing each other at El Alamein, North Africa, since the beginning of July are both inactive at present. This quiet is being interpreted as a calm before the storm. That large-scale clash of most the sanguine nature is expected to occur between the two forces in the near future is indicated by the fact that both sides are now busily engaged in the re-enforcement of troops and strategic materials, it is reported.

The British Army at the same front is said to have recently been provided with many American-made tanks which include the "General Lee" type, believed superior to the "General Grant" class. The same Army, in consideration of the alleged weakness of their anti-tank defenses, has acquired a fair number of 6-pound anti-tank guns. Some informed quarters believe that an

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British Plane Carrier, Eagle, Sunk By U-Boat in Mediterranean Clash

Domei

BERLIN, August 11.—The High Command announced today in a special bulletin that the 22,600-ton British aircraft carrier, Eagle, was sunk at noon today by a German submarine which attacked a strongly escorted convoy in the Western Mediterranean.

The vessel sank after receiving four torpedo hits, the High Command added.

The Eagle carried nine 4-inch and four 4-inch guns, and its maximum speed was 24 knots. She was originally built as the Almirante Cochrane, battleship for Chile, but was taken over at an early stage by the British Navy and completed as an aircraft carrier.

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 11.—German submarines operating in the Atlantic attacked for three days a large convoy of transports heading for England and sank one destroyer and six transports, totaling 41,000 tons, as well as torpedoing seven other transports.

Off the coast of West Africa, the U-boats sank seven merchant vessels totaling 45,000 tons, and also damaged one destroyer and three transports. Some of these ships were cruising for Egypt.

ROOSEVELT'S ENVOY REFUTES 2ND FRONT

In Moscow to Discuss Sending War Supplies to Russia, Says Bradley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—While reports that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill now is in Moscow have not been confirmed yet, London dispatches, apparently confirming his absence, said the Premier would not be able to attend a session o Parliament if it resumed its sittings as requested by the Labor Party.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—Major-General Forrest Bradley, President Roosevelt's special envoy, has denied in a press interview in Moscow that he has been sent to the Soviet capital to discuss formation of a second front, it is reported here.

The American envoy stated that his mission was solely concerned with the problem of transporting war supplies from the United States to the Soviet Union.

He revealed that he has conferred four times with the Soviet military authorities, but that discussions have not touched on the question of transportation of war materials to the Soviet Union from Britain.

He also stated that he presented Roosevelt's personal message to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin on Monday.

U.S. Adopts Shipping Priorities

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—To cope with the further increasing scarcity of bottoms parallel with the progress of the war, the United States Government has strengthened restrictions over imports through adoption of a priority system for shipping space, according to reliable information received here from Washington.

According to the new system, principal items imported from overseas by the United States or Allied shipping under the American Government license have been restricted to about 500 items, including sugar, wool, petroleum, copper, mineral ores, hides and leathers, rubber, pharmaceuticals and mohogany.

Even cargoes carried by neutral shipping will not be unloaded at United States ports unless they are licensed items.

JAPAN'S VICTORY HEADLINED

Stockholm Papers Laud Solomons Battle Outcome

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—The Japanese Navy's smashing triumph over the combined anti-Axis Fleet near the Solomon Islands, which was announced by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters and reported here, was the top news in all Stockholm evening papers on Sunday.

News of the Japanese victory was splashed across the papers which had been playing up the momentous events taking place in India.

Bastico Made Marshal

Domei

ROME, August 11.—General Ettore Bastico, supreme commander of the Italian forces in North Africa, today was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal.

CHIANG'S REJECTION IRES CHINESE REDS

Turning Down of 3-Point Demands Increases Breach of Relations in Two Camps

Chiang Kai-shek's blanket rejection of three-point demands made by the Chinese Communist Party has further widened the breach between Chungking and Yenan, the Asahi reported on Tuesday from Taiyuan, states Domei.

The demands made by General Peng Teh-hwai, Chief of the General Staff of the Military Council of the Chinese Communist Party, reportedly included first, that Chungking give official recognition to the activities of the Chinese Communist Party; secondly, that Chungking withdraw its policy of oppression of the Chinese Communists and grant the latter every possible military aid, and thirdly, that all pro-Japanese elements in the Chungking Kuomintang be purged.

According to the Asahi report, Chiang Kai-shek not only categorically rejected the Communist Party demands, but presented General Peng with a six-point counter-demand including:

1. The Chinese Communist Government in Yenan, in the north-central part of Shansi Province must be liquidated

2. The Chinese Communist Party must obey the orders of the Chungking Military Council

3. The Chinese Red Army must return to areas which are in their sphere of influence

4. Activities of the Chinese Communist Party must be stopped in official organs of the Chungking regime

5. All Chinese Communist schools must be closed

6. The Chinese Communist Party must sever direct contact with the Government of the Soviet Union.

Appeals for More U.S. Aid

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—In a radio appeal today to the American masses for the smooth supply of aid-Chungking materials from the United States, Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador of the Chungking regime to Washington, voiced the complaint that the amount of arms and other war materials supplied to Chungking by remnant supply-routes as well as by air is only one-tenth of the supplies made via the Burma route in the past, according to Washington dispatches received here today.

KAMAKURA MARU IS DUE TO LEAVE KOBE TODAY

Domei

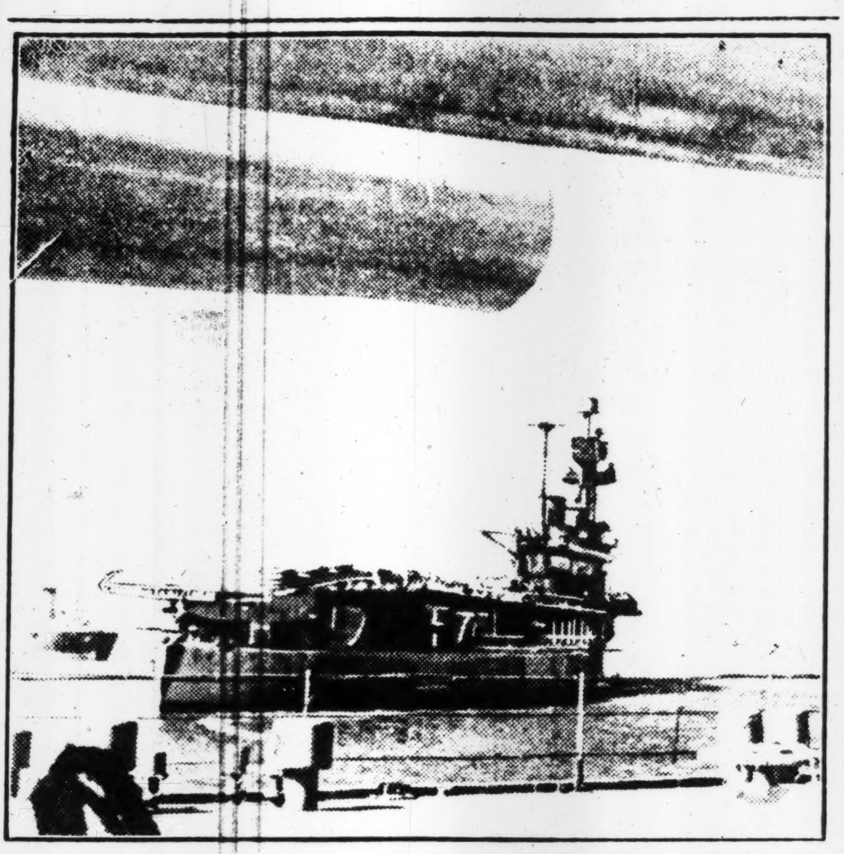
KOBE, August 11.—The 17,000-ton liner Kamakura Maru, second Anglo-Japanese exchange ship, arrived here this morning from Yokohama, carrying aboard about 900 evacuees of British and other enemy nationalists.

The exchange ship, after taking in a few additional repatriates from this port, is scheduled to continue its voyage for Lourenco Marques, sailing from here tomorrow morning.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 10.—Carrying United States and Latin American diplomats from Japan and other parts of East Asia, the Swedish diplomatic exchange liner Gripsholm arrived here early this morning from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa.

Britain Loses Another



Shown above is the British aircraft-carrier, Eagle, which was reported sunk by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean.

U.S. Magazine Discloses True Facts On Pacific War; Decided Last August

Sensation Caused by Revelation of Developments Preceding Conflict; Churchill Influenced Roosevelt at Meeting on Atlantic

A Transocean news report from New York transmitted by way of Lisbon discloses that a sensation was caused in the United States by the publication in the widely-read Ladies Home Journal of an article dealing with developments at Washington, preceding the outbreak of the war in the Pacific. The article in question reveals the exact manner in which the Pacific war was started and identifies the individuals who caused it.

The authenticity of the article is borne out amply by a subsequent Domei message also transmitted by way of Lisbon, that deals with an editorial comment that appeared in the New York Times, says C. J. Laval in the Far Eastern Review. This comment in the New York Times was devoted to the article published by the Ladies Home Journal. The newspaper does not attack and does not deny any assertions contained in the article. It confirms the revelations made by the writers of the article, in fact, and in accusing them of violating confidences, it makes the added disclosure that the writers could have obtained the information on which their article is based only from the White House, and from President Roosevelt himself.

A decision for war in the Pacific between the United States and Japan, it appears was taken by Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt in August of last year at the historic meeting of the American President and the British Premier in mid-Atlantic aboard the Battleship Prince of Wales.

According to the Magazine article it was Churchill who urged that action be taken against Japan. At the meeting with President Roosevelt aboard the Prince of Wales the British Premier sought to put a period to the negotiations at Washington with the Japanese envoys by a joint Anglo-American ultimatum addressed to the Tokyo Government. President Roosevelt at that time was not fully prepared to give assent to this. He wanted a little more time in which to prepare the American public and he is quoted as having told the British Premier that it would be better to postpone the ultimatum for a space of three months. "Leave it to me," the article quotes Roosevelt as having told the British Premier.

The Negotiations Go On

Through the following four months Secretary of State Cordell Hull continued the solemn farce of holding conversations with Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu. In all sincerity the Japanese envoys were seeking a basis to bridge the differences between the United States and Japan. One expedient after another was put forward. Whether or not Secretary of State Cordell Hull was aware through this period that the decision for war had already been taken in August is unimportant. As a final gesture late in November the Japanese envoys proposed a recess in the conversations in the form of a "breathing space" of three months.

Through the preceding four months the Administration's propaganda machine had worked unremittingly to prepare the American public for what was to happen. Newspapers, the radio, and a long series of bellicose statements and addresses by American leaders of all degrees had whipped tension in the United States to the breaking point. For only a short time more the farce was permitted to go on. In reply to the Japanese proposal for an interruption in the negotiations of three months the State Department caused to be convened a number of conferences of the representatives of the A-B-C-D powers. These were supposed to be freighted with the highest importance, but the conferences in themselves were meaningless, although they were steps in the general plan to convince the public that a crisis of the first magnitude had developed.

It was the Japanese advance into Indo-China that more than anything else had aroused the concern of the British Premier and had led him to propose a joint Anglo-American ultimatum to Japan. In this advance he saw dangers for Malaya and for the East Indies. But the Japanese advance into Indo-China had been effected under an agreement with the French Government at Vichy, an arrangement freely entered into by two powers presumably friendly to the United States. Any ultimatum from the United States to Japan, therefore, based solely on a demand that Tokyo should withdraw from Indo-China could scarcely be justified in International Law or in the eyes of the American public. It became necessary to fog the issue, to broaden the scope of the ultimatum and, above all, to charge it with dynamite so that Japan would be compelled to act. The leaders at Washington knew all too well that the Japanese in sincerity were seeking to avoid a conflict in the Pacific.

So long with the demand that the Japanese must withdraw from Indo-China, a further demand was made for complete withdrawal from China where Japan had been fighting four years against the Chungking regime that enjoyed the recognition and support of the United States. To make the ultimatum absolutely air-tight and to ensure that the desired effect would be achieved a third demand was formulated. In this the Washington leaders disclosed a sure knowledge of Japanese national character, for this third demand involved Japan's national honor. Knowing all too well that the Nipponese would never break their pledged word, the Washington Administration made the Pacific war inevitable when they demanded that Japan should withdraw from her treaty with Germany and Italy.

A Significant Contrast

It is to be noted in connection with the demands made upon Japan that the matters at issue all were in East Asia within Japan's own sphere and that Nipponese vital interests were in the situation that had arisen. In contrast, the questions involved things and places remote from American territory. At that particular stage of the negotiations it cannot be said that a single element of vital importance to the United States was at stake. To those who would contend that the tin and rubber of the East Indies and of Malaya were of vital importance to America it is to be said that these products, so sadly lacking today in the United States, would still be available for export to the United States if no Pacific war had developed.

The effects of the conditions set forth in the document that Secretary of State Cordell Hull placed in the hands of Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu on November 26th, 1941, were nicely calculated. It is inconceivable that the Washington leaders could have gone wrong about this or that these leaders could have found ground for any belief that Japan would accept the conditions. In effect, the Washington Government was demanding that Japan surrender her status as a world power and, dishonored among nations, become wholly subservient to the dictates of Washington. It was an un

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NATIVE TROOPERS IN REVOLT AS CLASH CASUALTIES GROW; INDIA SITUATION SEEN GRAVE

Arabs Will Also Rise, Says Leader; Ousting of Britain Common Cause

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ROME, August 10.—The Arabs are also determined to rise against British oppression, stimulated by recent developments in India, it was revealed by a certain leader of the Arab national movement in his interview given to the Nichi Nichi correspondent at Rome.

The substance of the Arabian leader's view follows:

"The recent atrocities in India have added another mark of heinous inhumanity to the history of British oppression. We, also being oppressed by the British, feel deep indignation and it has made us resolved to take revenge.

"Once, Italy calculated that the manpower resource of India would cooperate with her, and she arrived at a conclusion that a total of 1,700,000 of Indian regulars, local troops, provincial troops and reserves, and 100,000 armed policemen, aggregating some 2,000,000 men would be available. The whole of this number, or at least a large portion must be regarded as the dangerous element resisting the British authority.

"It is the Indians themselves, who will save India from British oppression. Of course, the rise of the Arabs against British oppression will have a very close relation.

"When the disobedience movement in India develops into armed resistance, that will be the time for West Asia to rise also. Indians should not forget that they must fight their enemy with the enemy weapons, just as in our anti-British campaign we fought with arms plundered from British troops.

"As Mahatman Gandhi declared, our immediate objective is the destruction of the British Empire and British influence. Racial and religious question of the Indians and Mohammedans are to be settled mutually after attaining that objective."

INDIANS IN EAST ASIA VOICE FULL SUPPORT

Philippines Residents Cable Encouragement to People at Home—Shanghai Also Active

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—At an emergency general meeting held at the Grand Opera House in Manila this morning, under the chairmanship of D. B. Sehwani, President, 104 members of the Philippine Branch of the Indian Independence League passed a four-point resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of British forces from India, and severance of political relations between the Indian residents in the Philippines and Britain.

The resolution was cabled immediately to the Indian population as well as the branches of the league within the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Shanghai Indians Active

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 10.—With anti-British feeling whipped to fever pitch by the arrest of prominent Indian leaders including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Azad, the entire Indian community in Shanghai will join in a mass meeting at the Shanghai Racecourse at 5 p.m. today in order to express their boiling indignation and to condemn Britain for its latest manifestation of terrorism in its desperate attempt to checkmate the independence movement sweeping over India.

Indian leaders will address the rally which will be attended by all sections of the Indian community and resolutions will be proposed protesting against Britain's high handed manner.

Speakers at the meeting will be B. Bob, director of the Indian Independence League in China, I. Rahman, President of the Indian National Association and others.

One prominent Indian leader declared last night that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other India Nationalist leaders "will only worsen the already untenable British position in India and give rise to a new wave of indignation which will spur the independence movement."

British Downfall on Way

India's answer to Britain's terroristic action, he added, will be insubordination, complete non-cooperation in Britain's war effort, and general civil disobedience which will paralyse British administrative machinery in India and speed up the downfall of British hegemony over India's suffering millions.

Another Indian leader opined that the arrest of India Nationalist leaders is interpreted as a sign of the rapid growth of the independence movement and British inability to cope with it.

The same leader added that instead of removing tension, the wholesale arrest of Indian leaders will aggravate the crisis and precipitate drastic action on the part of the Indians to obtain their liberation.

Shanghai's Indian community took the news of the arrest of their leaders with redoubled determination and vowed to cooperate with the home folks to liberate India from British oppression.

Indian leaders said that 70,000 armed Indian patriot members of the Indian Independence Army are awaiting the call to battle.

Local Observer Comments

A well-informed Indian observer here described the British tactics of throwing Indian political leaders into jail on false charges as "the

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INDIA CRISIS WORRIES BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Laborites Demand Opening of Parliament—Emergency Cabinet Meeting Held

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—The Churchill Government was today believed to be facing a major crisis as reports here revealed that the Labor Party will demand shortly an immediate convocation of Parliament to hear an explicit explanation of the Government's India policy.

Indicating the seriousness of the situation, reports here revealed that a lengthy emergency British cabinet meeting was held this morning to consider the latest developments in India. It was reported that Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, explained the general situation.

According to London dispatches, heated debates were held during the Cabinet session, however, no details of the meeting were revealed.

Meanwhile, the Labor Party also held a meeting for the same purpose and according to reports here decided that the measures which were taken by the Indian Government were too hasty.

British Journals Comment

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—In clumsy defense of the suppressive policy adopted by the Indian Government toward their people, the British press today chorused in assertion that such British action was an inevitable outcome of recent developments in India, a Reuters dispatch from London reported today.

The Glasgow Herald declared that it is a matter for regret that a policy of suppression was adopted in place of negotiations in dealing with the Indian situation, it is reported, adding that all efforts made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, came naught.

The Birmingham Post, on the other hand, asserted that the action taken by the Viceroy of India was unavoidable, the report said.

The journal reportedly continued, the non-obedience movement of the All-India National Congress may have serious bearing on India.

Send Gandhi to London

The Reverend Albert David Belden, former minister at the Crowstone Congregational Church, Westcliff-on-Sea, England, in his telegrams sent on Monday to the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Reverend William Temple, requested that King George VI, as Emperor of India, should summon Mahatma Gandhi immediately to London, according to an Asahi dispatch received from Stockhom on Tuesday.

Admiral Cowan Captured

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—The British Admiralty today officially revealed that Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, aged 71, who was engaged in special duties at Tobruk, has been captured by Axis forces, according to London advices received here.

Thai Students Work Farms

BANGKOK—In compliance with the request of the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education has instructed the students of rural public schools to aid the families of the soldiers at the front during the coming rice planting season.

British Using Soldiers For Suppression of Popular Outbreaks

19 DEAD; 200 INJURED

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 11.—The Indian Government has dispatched troops to all sections of the country for the suppression of anti-British disturbances that are developing everywhere. However, according to a report reaching here from Bombay yesterday, a portion of the Indian troops at a certain city had revolted and deserted from the army. At other barracks, desertion of Indian soldiers is also taking place.

This development has greatly worried the British authorities. It is notable that the disobedience movement is not only being carried out by the masses, but has also spread to the Indian troops.

At Bombay, anti-British demonstrations were held several times this morning, and although the British policemen are trying to suppress them, the masses are demonstrating despite police activity. On two occasions, policemen had to fire among the crowd and it is reported 11 persons were wounded.

On the other hand, agitators of the Indian National Congress Party are active regardless of the police vigilance. In the meantime, factories that have already closed at Bombay numbered 18 up to yesterday, and today the East Indian Mill, a famous spinning mill, was closed down. In Calcutta, it is reported that two factories are closed, and workmen at Madras are becoming uneasy.

Situation Serious

Domei

LISBON, August 11.—Anti-British uprisings in India are growing larger in scale and serious in nature with the excited Indian nationals demonstrating in the face of rifle bullets, according to reports from New Delhi and Bombay.

At Bombay, the center of the uprisings, police forces yesterday fired on more than ten occasions killing over 19 nationalists and wounding over 200, according to an official British announcement.

Business at Bombay virtually, is at a stand-still, and more than 18 cotton mills are closed, and there are indications that workers will go on strike at Ahamadabad, well-known center of the textile industry.

The situation, according to a London broadcast, has become more aggravated compared with yesterday with number of Indian nationals participating in the anti-British movement increasing steadily.

Troops Called Out

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Reechoing the grave consequences of the arrest of the National Congress Party leaders, further disturbances have been reported today in Ahmdabad, 300 miles north of Bombay, when a battalion of a British force was mobilized in order to suppress the mobs, according to a Reuters dispatch from Ahmdabad reaching here today.

At the Gujrat University of Ahmdabad, a large number of Indian students were reported to have held a meeting opposing the arrest of Gandhi which resulted in a serious clash between the students and the police who attempted to disperse the meetings, it is said.

Meanwhile, in order to enable the complete suppression of the mobs by the police force it has been announced to suspend all regulations regarding the anti-air raid light-control, the report said.

Many Clashes Reported

In protest against the arrest of Mohandas Gandhi and other Indian leaders, the India populace have stirred up troubles against Great Britain at Bombay and other places.

British troops were sent out yesterday in Bombay, New Delhi, Poona and other places to cooperate with police forces in order to suppress the anti-British uprisings.

Simultaneously on receiving the news of the arrest of the National Congress Party leaders in New Delhi, all shops and factories were closed and the citizens conducting anti-British demonstrations clashed with police forces, according to a San Francisco broadcast quoting a New Delhi dispatch.

Laborers, employees and others in an attempt to attack a building attached to the Government-General of India today, were repulsed by the British troops and police forces, the San Francisco broadcast added. Police forces are trying to dis-

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NEW CHINA WORKING FOR STRONGER RULE

Present Citizens' Movement Is One Link to Cement Tokyo-Nanking Amity

Recent indications in China is that for the thoroughgoing settlement of the China Affair, efforts are being exerted for the creation of new influence instead of utilizing the existing influence, reports a Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent from Shanghai in his dispatch dated Tuesday taking the fifth anniversary of the August 13 Incident which falls on tomorrow as an opportunity.

In the hitherto used words such as wholesale peace and activities against Chungking, there was a sound indication of the negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek, according to the correspondent, who asserts that such efforts are a manifestation of the passive policies concerning the settlement of the China Affair.

According to the hitherto followed policies, efforts were made by the National Government at Nanking to urgent influential anti-Japanese elements to give up their anti-Japanism and to participate in the peace camp. However, these efforts, the correspondent continues, failed to bear the desired fruit due to the fallacy of the passive policies in which the Chungking regime alone was considered as an object through which negotiations should be conducted and the existence of Chinese masses was ignored in the peace movement.

New Movement Initiated

Recently, however, a step forward was made in the policies of of the National Government at Nanking, points out the correspondent with reference to the New Citizens' Movement.

According to the correspondent, for propelling the movement, young mens' organizations and boy scouts were organized throughout China under the administration of the Nanking Government and vigorous training was stareted from January of this year for the realization of a new China.

These efforts show, states the correspondent, that the National Government is following the policy of ignoring the Chinese who are contaminated with anti-Japanese feelings, and is forging ahead with the younger generation for the creation of a new China.

In the field of economic activities, too, the same can be said, asserts the correspondent. Hitherto, efforts were directed for absorbing into the Japanese occupied territories in China the capital of the Chekiang plutocracy and the Chinese merchants abroad to cope with the Chungking regime's policy for introducing into the interior regions of China the people capital.

However, a definite line was drawn between the Japanese-occupied China and the Chungking regime's China in their respective economic activities. The effort for the utilization of the Chinese racial capital was changed into the creation of the new economic strength in close cooperation between Tokyo and banking.

Indicative of this, the correspondent stated, is the grant of the Japanese Government of a credit of ¥100,000,000 for strengthening the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China, which followed the former grant of the ¥300,000,000 credit.

U.S. Magazine Gives Truth of Pacific War

(Continued from Page 1)

thinkable choice and it produced the calculated effect, which was war between Japan and the United States.

It was on November 26th that Secretary of State Cordell Hull presented the conditions requiring Japan to withdraw from Indo-China, to withdraw her forces from China and to quit her alliance with Germany and Italy.

Constitutionally, only by Act of Congress can the United States be brought to war. In this instance, as revealed by the writers of the article in the Ladies Home Journal, and on the basis of information said to have come direct from the White House, the decision for war with Japan was taken outside of United States territory by two individuals, one of them a Briton. Congress knew nothing about it for Congress was kept in ignorance of President Roosevelt's meeting in the Atlantic with the British Premier until after that meeting was held. At that historic conference aboard the Prince of Wales Mr. Roosevelt on his own responsibility, without consulting Congress or anyone, linked the destinies of the American nation with those of the British Empire.

Still to be recorded is the full total of his miscalculation. His intention was to save Malaya for Great Britain and the East Indies for the Netherlands. Both are lost irretrievably and with them the American bases in the Pacific and the Philippines, Burma and the fate of Australia hangs in the balance.

Axis Troopers Nearing Oil Fields at Grozny

(Continued from Page 1)

American tank unit has been newly added to the British force.

Axis Get Best Weapons

The new equipment of the Axis force, the details of which is not known yet, are supposed to be made up of some of the most efficient war weapons and troops.

Marshal Erwin Rommel recently inspected the general condition of the Axis forces at El Alamein, and saw to it that a most effective reorganization be realized among his army reports indicated, adding that the Axis side was now fully prepared for any sudden drive.

Though the Axis attack may be started at any time, the prevailing weather is said to be unfavorable for, hot gusts of sandy wind are daily visiting the front. To all appearances, it will be more than a month before activity is started.

Some British papers, commenting on the expected encounter between the Axis and British forces in North Africa, are reported to have stated that any British defeat in the coming encounter would mean a death blow to Britain.

Press Comments

Wednesday, August 12

ASAHI—Gracious Imperial Will; Success in Simplifying Administrative Procedures

NICHI NICHI—A Bold Measure for Renovation of Officialdom

Gracious Imperial Will

ASAHI—His Majesty the Emperor is graciously pleased always to give His serious attention to His loyal and faithful subjects working at the home front under the current War of Greater East Asia situation. His Imperial Majesty recently sent Imperial Chamberlains to various parts of the country to have them inspect the people's conditions, and each of those Chamberlains, in obedience to the gracious Imperial Will thus shown, visited and inspected minutely the living and other conditions of the people, which they reported to the Throne in detail. This greatness and magnificence of Imperial concern always given to the living and other conditions of the people renews now once again a profound feeling of gratitude on the part of the entire nation.

On the occasion of Premier General Hideki Tojo's recent report to His Imperial Majesty on general administrative affairs His Imperial Majesty, in reference to the foregoing reports submitted to the Throne by His Chamberlains on the people's conditions, is now officially announced to have expressed a greater pleasure at the fact that all the people recognizing the gravity of the situation involved in this War of Greater East Asia, are working diligently in their respective vocational fields. At the same time His Imperial Majesty also again to quote the official announcement made in the form of an oral statement issued by Premier Tojo, voiced His gracious Will to the nation that they should redouble their efforts in the future also to work faithfully at the home front. This gracious Will voiced by His Imperial Majesty touches our hearts most profoundly.

Since the start of the War of Greater East Asia the entire nation, high and low, have been securely united and they all, with strong convictions of winning certain final victory, have made unremitting efforts to serve the State most worthily and creditably in their respective vocational fields. They, in fact, are all burning with ardor and enthusiasm to perfectly prosecute this sacred War of Greater East Asia. However, when we try to inwardly examine whether our services thus rendered to the State have been really perfect or not, we shall find that there has been still much left to be done. Yet, when we now hear the foregoing gracious Will expressed by His Imperial Majesty, we the nation are simply overwhelmed with profound awe and reverence. The 100,000,000 subjects of His Imperial Majesty, now deeply touched and highly inspired, must redouble their efforts to serve the State more faithfully and with their staunch spirit of perseverance and endurance must try resolutely to accomplish the aims of the sacred war, thus responding rightly to the gracious Imperial Will.

Success in Simplifying Administrative Procedures

The thing that most worried the higher-ups in carrying out the national policy of simplifying administrative procedures was the general atmosphere within the various Government offices. Administrative affairs both at the central and local offices have grown to two and three times the volume before the China Affair owing to the enforcement of the National General Mobilization Law, the various economic control measures, the Imperial rule assistance movement and various wartime circumstances. In addition, there was the traditional bureaucratic spirit difficult to extirpate. It was feared that the simplification policy of the Cabinet would meet many obstacles in the way of achieving the desired ends.

Consequently, the success seen within the short scheduled time in reducing the number of officials of the Sonin rank and below following the reduction in the number of Chokunin officials is all the more salutary as indicating, as the president of the Board of Information said in his statement, a wholehearted support of the Cabinet policy on the part of the various Ministers and their subordinates, acting without prejudice and in perfect accord. The manner in which the responsible quarters expressed their convictions and stated their projects and in which they have undertaken to enforce them is evidence of their splendid sincerity, which may be regarded as the major source of political force.

The reform undertaken will enable the organizations of the various Ministries to be simplified, readjusted to new needs, hours of duty more rationally employed and management of affairs improved. The able men set free from routine work through retrenchment can now be sent to all parts of Greater East Asia without cares as to affairs back home. As Premier Tojo says, this is an urgent and vital matter for the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

The success thus seen in simplifying the structure and functions of Government offices will be accompanied by increased salaries for provincial officials. Although this will mean added burden on tax-payers, the increased efficiency will be well worth what little sacrifice involved in that quarter. Moreover, as the reform is to be confined to the "strictest necessary minimum," the expenses to be incurred for instituting or adding to wartime work allowances, family allowances, mutual aid systems and honorary work allowances are to be covered with the budgetary surpluses possible through administrative simplification and retrenchment in the prescribed expenditure. This will prevent the budget from swelling on account of the reform.

As this improvement in the treatment of Government officials is to be extended to public officials as well, it is probable that private companies will follow suit sooner or later. The Government in anticipating such a consequence provides for increased family allowances, which, however, are to be covered by surpluses accruing from simplification in management.

It is to be noted that the improved treatment is not to entail any rise in the prices of production materials.

Although the salaries and allowances to be raised will be confined to the minimum, as we have seen, and wartime savings are to be increased as a counter-inflationary measure, it remains that the reform involves an increase in the general income of the working population, which is liable to affect prices. Thus it is important for the authorities in charge to exercise due efforts for averting the danger. The point, therefore, is that the question of expenses must be considered very important in effecting improvements in treatment, for the more or less ease secured in one's living is to be cancelled out by higher prices.

Another point is that the mutual aid systems and the distribution of daily necessaries should be much better regulated if the improved treatment is to be of real material help and the necessary minimum of salary increase is to be sustained.

Thus, improved treatment involves the price policy and material supply policy for productivity expansion and smoothed distribution. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Tojo wartime Cabinet, which has so courageously undertaken simplification of the administrative system, would go a step further and grapple with added energy the fundamental problem of production so as to nourish a lasting totalitarian system.

A Bold Measure for Renovation of Officialdom

NICHI NICHI—Simplification of government business and improvement of treatment for government officials are inseparably related to each other. In order to reduce the number of Government officials and attain a higher efficiency of busniess as a whole, it is the first requisite to improve the treatment of officials. Human beings are living beings. Given factors for encouragement, they are capable of attaining double or treble efficiency.

This is no time when anybody should make a fuss over treatment of living conditions. Moreover, it is by no means easy for the Government to realize improvement of treatment for the entire government officials. Inspite of this, the Governmen has decided to carry out a phenomenal improvement of treatment. This is because the Government leaders have acted from the broad standpoint of promoting the working spirit of government officials and inducing them to show an example to the people for higher efficiency. The entire government officials should devote themselves to their own work with renewed faith and conviction in full understanding of this positive intention on the part of the Government.

The Government will enforce the improvement of treatment by the method of increasing the amount of family allowances. This a rational method putting the basis on living expenses, especially on the population national policy. It must be a reasonable measure to recognize an increase in family allowances for members of companies subjected to the application of the Company Accounting Control Ordinance.

Prolongation of working hours is quite natural from the standpoint of higher efficiency. With few exceptions, Government officials have heretofore worked for much shorter hours than private workers and worked little in the meagre hours of work. Mere prolongation to such working hours would mean little. What is necessary for government officials to do is to utilize every minute to a maximum degree. For this purpose, the official structure must be renovated and adjusted so as to make it possible for officials to attain higher efficiency in their work. The reduction of government officials has set the new structure of officialdom on the right tracks.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 304 dated August 5, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen Leading articles: War and Shipping. Unification of Warship Construction and Shipbuilding. Development of Reorganization of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises. Methods for Air Defense Shelters, and America's Ambition Toward India.

MITO NINE GARNERS MIDDLE SCHOOL CUP

Defeat Keio Commercial 6-1 in Kanto Tourney at Meiji Shrine Park

The Mito Commercial nine defeated Keio Commercial, 6 to 1, Tuesday afternoon in the finals of the Kanto Middle School Baseball tourney at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium.

The Mito boys clinched the tilt in the fifth inning with a four run rally and added two more tallies in the seventh. The Keio nine averted a shut-out by scoring once in the second inning.

By its victory, the Mito nine will represent the Kanto district in the National championship to be held late this month in Osaka.

The score:

Mito . . . . 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0—6

Keio . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

The national Middle School Baseball Tourney, bringing together 16 of the district champions of the country, will be held for eight days starting August 22 at the Koshien stadium near Osaka.

The 16 teams to participate are as follows: Hokkaido Middle, Sendai Itchu, Mito Commercial, Keio Commercial, Matsumoto Commercial, Suruga Commercial, Itinomiya Middle, Wakayama Middle, Heian Middle, Takinogawa Middle, Hiroshima Commercial, Tokushima Commercial, Fukuoka Industrial, Oita Commercial, Taihoku Industrial.

Professional League

In the professional circuit, two games were played at the Nishinomiya stadium Tuesday. In a 12-inning thriller, the Taiyo club nosed out the Kurowashi, 2 to 1. In the second tilt of the day, the Tokyo Kyojins took the measure of Nagoya, 1 to 0.

As a result of their win, the Kyojins increased their lead to 4 games over Hanshin. Taiyo and Hankyu ranked third and fourth, while Asahi is fifth. Nagoya, Nankai and Kurowashi bring up the rear.

THE STANDINGS

Professional Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Pct.
Kyojin	20	3	7	.741
Hanshin	18	1	12	.600
Taiyo	16	3	12	.571
Hankyu	16	0	15	.516
Asahi	16	0	15	.516
Nagoya	13	1	19	.394
Nakai	13	0	20	.394
Kurowashi	8	4	19	.296

MORE JAPANESE BANKS TO OPERATE IN N. CHINA

Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo And Taiwan Opening Branches Due to Good Trade

Financial and economic transactions between Japan and China will be further facilitated when bigger banks in Japan such as the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and the Bank of Taiwan open their new branches in North China in the near future, states Domei.

The leading banks of Japan have already opened branches in Central China, but the advance of these banks into North China has not been realized so far as the banking transactions in principal cities in North China have been conducted solely by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen.

The increasing volume of monetary transactions in North China paralled with the speedy economic growth of industrial and trade activities there has made it necessary for industrialists and merchants in that district demand for the opening of additional branches of Japanese banks.

Arrangements are now under way between the Ministry of Finance and the local authorities of North China for the early opening of those branches.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STRIVES TO BOOST TRADE

3 Organs Created in Shanghai To Further Economic Cooperation With Japan

CPS

SHANGHAI, August 7.—The functions of the three special committees recently created by the Chamber of Commerce of the Shanghai Special Municipality are reported to be as follows:

The Trade Committee will make efforts to develop the ordinary commercial business of Shanghai, to coordinate the inter-port trade in China, to further the economic cooperation with the friendly neighbor Japan, to promote foreign trade and push the various reconstructive activities connected with trade and commerce.

The Planning Committee will plan to strengthen the authority of the Chamber of Commerce, to increase merchants' confidence in the Chamber, to promote the friendly relations between Chinese and Japanese businessmen and to develop the activities of the Chamber.

The Arbitration Committee will mediate serious disputes between businessmen, settle controversies between capital and labor, attend meetings called by Government authorities to discuss problems relating to capital and labor, ascertain those trade matters, which have bearing on law and ordinances, and deal with other matters concerning arbitration.

India Troops Revolt As Casualties Rise

(Continued From Page 1)

perse the citizens gathering around the Aga Khan palace where Mahatma Gandhi is reported to be confined by firing upon them, a Reuter report from Poona said.

When another group attempted to hold an anti-British meeting at the Poona branch of the National Congress Party, the police force intruded and opened fire upon them wounding several of the citizens the report from Poona added.

At Gujerat College in the suburbs of Poona, the report further said, Indian students held a meeting today in objection to the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.

Casualties Mounting

As mounting anger over the arrests of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Karam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu Karam Azad, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other nationalist leaders swept throughout India, latest reports reaching here tonight disclosed that the death toll in Bombay alone totaled eight persons, while 159 were injured including 27 policemen.

The rioting spread like wildfire throughout the whole country, the more serious demonstrations being centered around Bombay, Poona and Lucknow.

It was reported that many cotton mills in Ahmadabad, Calcutta and Bombay have been closed down.

Dispatches indicated that students were leading the demonstrations.

One person was killed and several were seriously injured in Ahmadabad when police opened fire on a number of student demonstrators.

One battalion of British infantry is now stationed at Ahmadabad, the reports said.

Thirteen students were arrested in Lucknow while two were injured in Poona when police opened fire on them.

It was recalled that Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and other nationalist leaders are imprisoned in the Aga Khan's palace near Poona.

The latest reports revealed that a large crowd which attempted to march on the Viceroy's residence in New Delhi were stopped by a barrier stretched across the road. A few who climbed over were pushed back by police.

Meanwhile, a communique issued by the Bombay Provincial Government stated that police and troops have been forced to open fire on rioting mobs. The police forestalled an attempt to set on fire a railway station in Bombay. However, incendiaries successfully set on fire three police stations in various parts of the city. Two were razed to the ground, the communique said.

Mobs cut telephone wires and took away post boxes, while trams and lorries were overturned and buses wrecked, the communique continued, adding that some stone-throwing took place near the Stock Exchange.

The announcement declared that yesterday's disturbances in the vicinity of Bombay caused the deaths of eight people and resulted in 159 casualties which included 27 policemen.

An all night curfew has been enforced over the wider area of the city, the announcement added.

Mob Violence Continues

In several clashes between the Indian people and police in the Dardar in Bombay today, 23 persons were wounded, according to a Reuter dispatch from Bombay.

The Indians stormed a subway station in an attempt to seize a train, but were repulsed by the police. Then, they built a barricade with vehicles and tin-cans to cut off traffic communications and started to stone the police who fired and wounded more than 10 Indians.

In New Delhi, a group of Indians crossed barricades and went to the foot of the hill where the official residence of the Governor-General of India is situated. They were repulsed by the police, however.

A crowd of Indians attempted in a body to attack the official residence of the Governor-General of India and the office of the Governor-General in New Delhi, but were checked by the police.

Fourteen persons were wounded in Poons and sent to hospitals and three were wounded by bullets fired by the police. The provincial government was guarded by the army corps.

In Madras, the Provincial Congress Committee has been denounced as an illegal organization, and Congress members and their sympathizers have been prohibited from marching along the streets and holding meetings.

Congress leaders in various parts of Madras Presidency have ben arrested one after another. The provincial government of Bengal also announced today the All India Congress Committee, the Working Committee of the National Congress to be illegal organizations.

NIPPON ATHLETES LEADING

Cyclists Take Honors in Meet Feting Manchoukuo Founding

Domei

HSINKING, August 11.—Although stiff competition marked all events staged on the final day of the four-day East Asia Athletic Meet which has been held in the Nanling Stadium in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, Japan's colors continued to ride high as Japanese cyclists copped the first six prizes in the 50-kilometer cycling competition.

Streaking over the 50-kilometer course in one hour, 26 minutes, 27.4 seconds, Masashi Nabetani won first honors. In the volleyball finals, Manchoukuo defeated Japan in straight games, 21 to 17 and 22 to 2.

The meet will close at 6:30 p.m today with a special ceremony.

TENNIS QUARTER-FINALS OF KARUIZAWA FINISHED

Part of Third Round of Mixed Doubles Championship Also Played Off

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 11.—This afternoon, the quarter-finals of the men's championship doubles of the Karuizawa Tennis Tournament was played off and Nunoi-K. Tanaka defeated Nishikawa-Paszkiewiez, 6-0, Boxio-Cornu defeated Levedag-Schuette, 6-3, Okazaki-Kamisawa defeated Harada-Nakamigawa, 6-2 and and Uhara-Asabuki defeated Watanabe-Mori 6-4.

The part of the third round of the mixed doubles championship, which was played also this afternoon are as follows: Miss Asabuki-Nunoi defeated Miss Miyata-Boon Tom, 6-0; Mrs. Brigel-Paszkiewiez defeated Mrs. Sahl-Rudde-Neurath, 8-6, Mrs. Meyn-Schuette defeated Miss Yoshiwara-Soda, 6-3 and Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki defeated Miss Furutono-Urazato, 6-3.

In the quarter-finals matches of the mixed doubles championships, Miss Asabuki-Nunoi defeated Miss Gallois-Aurell, 6-1; Miss Yamamoto-Uhara defeated Mrs. Brigel-Paszkiewiez, 6-3; Mrs. Paskiewicz-Cornu defeated Mrs. Megata-Asabuki, 7-5 and Mrs. Kuwana-Okazaki defeated Mrs. Meyn-Schuette 11-9.

In the quarter-finals of B-Class singles, Iwata defeated Nakamigawa, 6-4; Boon Tom defeated Nishio 6-1; Kawasaki defeated Furukawa 6-3 and Indo defeated Ichimura, 7-5.

RURAL PACIFICATION CORPS BEING TRAINED IN CHEKIANG

Ching Wu Chuang Picked as Site for Training Leaders To Recruit Special Police

CPS

HANGCHOW, August 7.—The training of the necessary personnel for the second stage of the Rural Pacification Campaign in the areas to the southeast of the Taihu Lake, is proceeding smoothly.

Ching Wu Chuang has been designated as the place for the training of Pao Chia leaders under the sponsorship of the Civil Affairs Department of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

Meanwhile, the Police Constables Training Institute and the Main Police Force of the Chekiang Province has received instruction from higher authorities to recruit police for the Rural Pacification work and for special service.

BAN ON BUILDING RECALLED

CPS

SHANGHAI, August 7.—The Bureau of the Public Works of the Shanghai Special Municipality has issued a notification recalling the prohibition of building operations in the areas under its jurisdiction, except in cases where a permit has been obtained from the Bureau.

With business conditions steadily returning to normal, an increasing number of new buildings are under construction in the Chinese-controlled areas, despite the high cost of building materials.

It is reported that many persons have recently started building operations without first applying to the Public Works Bureau for the necessary permit. These buildings, which are still under construction, will be demolished by order of the Bureau as a penalty for the violation of regulations.

Indians in East Asia Voice Full Support

(Continued from Page 1)

height of falsity and criminality which seems to surpass anything so far heard or seen," and charged that the British action was in the nature of a deliberate plot to meet the desperate situation in India today, Domei reported.

This observer recalled "many cases in the past in which individuals who had earned the Government's displeasure were involved in criminal cases by the stealthy introduction into the premises of the person of revolvers or bombs," adding that it was therefore not surprising that Viceroy Linlithgow and Secretary of State Leopold Amery should stoop to the criminal plot of arresting Indian patriots on false charges.

He declared that these charges have been cooked up to satisfy the other Allied powers of the necessity for the cruelly oppressive measures against Indians and to justify holding on to their empire at any cost and any injustice.

Plot to Fool Others

"The plot is meant to prevent the non-British powers among the United States from going into any examination of India's case and to wean the sympathies of these nations from India," he said. "The plot is meant to bring to the spotlight the false charges against the Congress and to throw to the background the demand of Indian independence which the British cannot justifiably resist in the face of world opinion. The plot is mean to discredit the position of trust, respect and confidence in which the Indian leaders like Gandhi and Nehru are held in the eyes of their countrymen. The plot is meant to create suspicion and diversion of opinion among members of Congress and others who now sympathies with the Congress in its fight for independence."

The same Indian, however, voiced his belief that powers like the United States and the Soviet Union would not fall into the trap set by the British. He declared that the other Allied Powers realize that disturbances in India will not help their cause, that the British "are past masters in treachery, falsehood and meanness" with regard to their treatment of India.

Trusts India to Be Firm

He also expressed his belief that the Indian people will continue their firm trust and faith in the Congress under Gandhi's leadership no matter what the British may charge or do.

"The Indian people are not such tools as to believe the words of a foreign government in preference to the commands of their own national leaders," he declared.

That the "self complacent, arrogant and empty phrases" of the British authorities in declaring that they can cope with the civil disobedience campaign in India are only meant to keep up the falling prestige and confidence of the British, he pointed out. He branded as "clever and mischievous phraseology" the statement of L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for India, that the arrest of Gandhi and other Congress leaders removed any danger that the disobedience campaign might have brought to India and the Allies. He asserted that "no one will be deceived into thinking that Amery is a greater well-wisher of India than Congress leaders like Gandhi."

This sort of British propaganda, the Indian observer declared, will be exploded by the action of the Indian people—the kind of prompt, direct action which the Indians are showing in Bombay and other places today.

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NISSENJI TEMPLE SENDS PHOTO ALBUM TO THAILAND

Shows Activities of Disciples in Current War and Also to Cement Amity

The Nissenji Temple in Nagoya recently sent to Thailand a photo album with 120 pictures depicting various phases of activity in the temple, according to a recent issue of the Tourist and Travel News.

Scenes photographed in the album include that of a gathering held immediately after the outbreak of the current war to pray for victory and for the strengthening of the Japan-Thailand Alliance, and of a religious service performed by the priests of the temple in front of the mortuary tablet of a Thai king.

The Nissenji Temple was erected as a repository for part of the ashes of Shaka-Muni, the founder of Buddhism, and for a golden image of the Saint, both presented to Japan by the King of Thailand in 1900.

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CABINET SETS PERSONNEL CUT FOR OCTOBER 1

Decision to Reduce Government Officials by 30% Formally Approved

TO IMPROVE TREATMENT

Tojo Stresses Cooperation in Task for Reconstructing Greater East Asia

The Government at its regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday formally adopted a plan calling for a 30 per cent reduction of the number of the Government officials of the Sonin Rank, and Hannin Rank, and employes which was originally decided at the Cabinet meeting of June 16, an important measure for the establishment of the national structure ensuring absolute victory of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a communique released by the Board of Information on Tuesday afternoon.

The Tojo Cabinet's policy of strengthening the Government structure and simplifying the administrative setup has just taken a step toward realization. The measure will go into force on and after October 1. Necessary regulations concerning the proposed abolition and merger of sections, departments, bureaus and boards of various Ministries and prefectural governments are likely to be drafted during the rest of this month and will be submitted to the Privy Council for consideration early next month.

As a result of the administrative simplification, the Government will improve the treatment of Government officials, raising the present family allowance from ¥3 to ¥5 and giving a new wartime allowance of 10 per cent of the regular salary. Simultaneously, the Government has decided to extend the working hours of its officials by one hour for the purpose of handling officials business with quick dispatch.

Plan Outlined

The Government on the same day also made public its general outline for the administrative simplification of the Cabinet and various Ministries. More salient features of the outline are that a general affairs bureau will be established each in the Foreign Office, Finance Ministry, Education Ministry, Communications Ministry and Railway Ministry. In the Finance Ministry the National Savings Encouragement Board, Deposits Board and Repairs Board will be reduced into bureaus. The Foreign Trade Board of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be reincorporated into the Trade Bureau. The Electricity Board of the Communications Ministry is to be reduced into the Electricity Bureau. The Insurance Board of the Welfare Ministry will be made a bureau.

It was decided formally that the South Sea Bureau and East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office will be merged into one bureau (East Asia Bureau) and its Investigation Department will be abolished. In the Finance Ministry its Financial Affairs Bureau and Corporation Department will be abolished and a new Financial Affairs Bureau will be established. Its Exchange Bureau will be renamed the Foreign Fund Bureau. Incorporation and abolition also will take on bureaus of other Ministries.

The Board of Information announced on Tuesday that the personnel of Government offices, both central and local, has been reduced by 125,355 to 1,016,537 persons.

Simulteneously the Board made public the plan for the improvement of the conditions of all Government officials.

War-time Bonuses Increased

The highlights of the plan are:

1. Increased war-time bonuses will be paid.
2. The allowances paid to officials who have families to support will substantially be increased.
3. The mutual-aid system will be extended and strengthened.
4. An arrangement will be made under which a limited number of officials in the Cabinet and Ministries will be raised in rank.

Under the same plan the office hours will be increased by one hour. This arrangement will be good for the duration of the war.

Premier General Hideki Tojo issued the following statement in connection with the measure:

"It is of urgent importance for the successful prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia to have the business method of the different Government administrative departments, bureaus and sections be simplified and improved and thus decrease the number of the officials working therein and have them join the personnel endeavoring to assist the Governments stupendous task of reconstructing Greater East Asia.

"The Government is said to have formulated the basic platform for the simplification and curtailment of the administrative organs in June this year and since has been endeavor-

(Continued on Page 2)

Radio Public of U.S. Placing Great Faith In Nippon Broadcasts

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Japanese overseas broadcasts are enthusiastically listened to by the American people, who apparently have absolute confidence in the announcements issued by the Imperial Headquarters, stated Kenji Nakauchi, former Japanese Consul in Los Angeles, to the press here today. The truth and accuracy of the Japanese reports appeal to the American people, giving them Japan's version of the present war, he said.

POISON SEEN CAUSE OF U SAW'S DEATH

Fell Victim to Foul Play by British While en Route Home From London

The mysterious death of U Saw, former Prime Minister of Burma, which occurred on August 6, has been revealed as having been caused by poison, according to a Lisbon report. The former Burmese premier was on his way home from London where he had gone to personally demand freedom for Burma when the War of Greater East Asia broke out and he was arrested on the charge of communicating with the enemy.

U Saw had been regarded as pro-British, and for this reason he had been set up as Prime Minister of Burma in opposition to Dr. Ba Maung, militant advocate of "Burma for the Burmese." Pro-British as he was, once U Saw assumed the post of prime minister, he could not bear the inhuman exploitation and the foul interference of the British. Realizing the necessity of freedom, he had gone to Britain to present his demands directly to the British government. As there was absolutely no possibility of Britain yielding to such a demand, the disappointed U Saw decided to return home.

Gravely concerned over what policy it should take when U Saw returned to Burma, the British seized the outbreak of the current war as a suitable opportunity to arrest and imprison him.

Burma today has been cleared of all enemy elements, a new government with Dr. Ba Maung at its head has been inaugurated, and a dawn full of hope is breaking over the nation. The murder of U Saw at such a time is more than tragical. When U Saw's thoughts as he lay imprisoned are imagined, there is something which words cannot express.

U Saw's mind was filled with nostalgia for his newly-risen fatherland and a feeling of hate toward Britain. He was in such a state that he cursed the unjust acts against him. Unable to stand U Saw's just charges and curses, the British finally decided to get rid of him.

Without the capacity to fully understand the feelings of U Saw, whom it had until now used as its tool, moribund Britain had no other recourse but to murder him.

Looking back upon the glory of Victorian England and comparing it with present conditions, there arises a certain feeling of pity. May the soul of U Saw, the unfortunate victim of British brutality, rest in peace.

ATHLETES FROM JAPAN SHINE AT HSINKING MEET

Champions Win Many Competitions on Third Day of East Asia Olympics

Domei

HSINKING, August 10.—The third day of the East Asia Olympic Games held here in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire, saw the Japanese champions stand unrivalled in track and field sports, in swimming and in gymnastics.

In basketball, the Japanese champions beat the Mongolian representatives, and in volley ball they beat the Manchoukuoan and Chinese teams.

In the pole vault, Bunkichi Takada topped 4.27 meters, coming close to the records set by the late Sueo Oye and Shuhei Nishida, both pole vaulters of Olympic fame.

In archery, wrestling and bayonet practice, the Japanese champions and representatives showed themselves far superior to the other champions participating in the meet.

Currie Pleased by Talks

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Dr. Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's special Envoy to Chungking, who arrived in New Delhi by plane from Chungking, today, said his visit to Chiang's capital to discuss China's war needs with Chinese leaders had been "satisfactory," according to a Reuters dispatch.

MORE CLASHES OCCUR IN INDIA; TRAMS HALTED

100 National Congress Leaders And Hundreds of Provincial Members Arrested

CLOSE BOMBAY SCHOOLS

Moslems Express Sympathy And Are Told to Stand Aloof From Conflict

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The United Province Government in Lucknow today issued a communique announcing that a series of riots have broken out in the city, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from Lucknow.

A large group of college students gathered near Monkey Bridge in Lucknow today in a demonstration against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the India National Congress Party, the announcement said.

The police employed Lathi, long weighted staffs, to disperse the students, but upon being assaulted with bricks, they were forced to open fire, stated the announcement, adding, however, that no casualties occurred.

Later, military forces were dispatched to the spot to keep guard, it was said.

Meanwhile, another mob gathered at the Lucknow City Park but were dispersed, while another band of students which held a demonstration march toward Gujerat College were stopped and disbanded.

A few students reportedly were arrested on the charge of violating certain city laws, the announcement said.

In the city of Lucknow, the closing of Indian shops as a political gesture or mark of sorrow was begun, and already most of the stores shut their doors, it was reported.

Clashes between Indians and British have taken place in Bombay, Poona and Ahmadabad, and Indians are undergoing a baptism of gunfire, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Asahi dated August 10. Tear bombs are being used freely by British authorities.

Meanwhile, about 100 National Congress leaders and several hundred provincial members of the National Congress Party have also been arrested. Important cities and States are in a state of emergency. All schools in Bombay have been closed. People are prohibited to go out after 7:30 p.m. All electric cars and motor buses are at a standstill. A large number of Moslems have started to express their sympathy toward the National Congress Party and this has motivated Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to issue instructions to Moslems to stand aloof from the present Anglo-Indian conflict.

Wants Parliament Convened

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—James Maxton, leader of the Independent Labor Party, representing the party today demanded that the Speaker of the Lower chamber reopen Parliament in order to discuss the Indian situation, according to a Reuters dispatch received here from London today.

Gandhi May Fast

Domei

LISBON, August 10. — Mahatma Gandhi, who has been imprisoned at the Aga Khan's Palace at Poona, southeast of Bombay, was reported to have declared his determination to fast, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay.

British officials have so far made no statement on the Mahatma's reported declaration, the report added.

JAPANESE MUSIC RECORDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED ABROAD

Kokusai Bunka Shinko Kai Completes Rendition of Tunes Given by Foremost Artists

A set of phonograph records for the introduction of pure Japanese music abroad has been completed recently by the Society for International Cultural Relations with the cooperation of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, Domei reports.

The set is composed of five books of 12 records each, containing all kinds of Japanese music from ancient Court music to the tunes of the Meiji Era. Renditions have been given by top ranking artists of the koto, shakuhachi, biwa, nagauta, kouta, folk songs, and children's songs, which represent the original and traditional music of Japan.

It is understood that copies of recordings will be soon presented to cultural organizations in the Axis countries, and other countries in China and the southern areas, including Thailand.

Big Losses Sustained By Chungking Forces In Chekiang, Kiangsi

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN CHEKIANG, August 11.—Japanese Forces operating in the southern areas of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway line up to August 10 seized 12 heavy machine-guns, 15 light machine-guns, 284 rifles with 9,620 rounds of ammunition, made prisoners of 119 and buried 496 enemy corpses, it was disclosed in a field dispatch today. The Japanese Forces launched their operations in that area on August 5, and by August 7 had reduced and occupied Siakow and Paoankai by defeating the main force of the Chungking 150th Division. By August 8 they completely destroyed important military facilities in the vicinity of Paoankai, the dispatch added.

CURTIN CONSULTS NAVAL AUTHORITIES

Discussed Australia's Serious Plight Due to Defeat in Battle Off Solomons

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia, today held a lengthy conference with leading State and naval authorities on matters concerning the situation in the Pacific, according to a Reuters dispatch from Melbourne.

It was believed that the conference dealt with the serious situation confronting Australia due to the defeats suffered by the Allied fleet in the Battle off Solomons.

At the conference, Prime Minister Curtin is said to have disclosed that Australia is fighting for the destiny of the Allies and even if difficulties arise, it is the duty of the Australian Government to carry on the war till the end.

Berlin Hails Solomons Victory

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—News of the smashing Japanese naval victory off the Solomon Islands made the front pages of all local vernaculars here this morning simultaneously with the announcement of the capture of Krasnodar and Maikop in the Caucasus by the High Command.

The Volkischer Beobachter stated that the combined Anglo-American fleet attempted to shift their operations to the east of New Guinea but suffered a crushing blow at the hands of the Japanese Navy.

The overwhelming victory once again demonstrates the strength of the Japanese in the western Pacific, the journal said.

The Berliner Boersen-Zeitung asserted that the Battle off the Solomons has forced the American people to realize clearly that the Japanese Navy completely dominates the Pacific Ocean and especially the waters around Australia.

The journal warned Australia to reflect fully on its hope of aid from the United States and Britain in the light of the latest Japanese naval victory.

Fighting Continuing Off Solomons

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Admiral Ernest Joseph King, United States commander of the combined fleet,

(Continued on Page 2)

DEEP SECRECY VEILS PARLEY HELD IN U.S.S.R.

Discussions Threaten to Drive Fissure Into Allied Front, Report States

NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY

Unconfirmed Rumors Say Soviet Chief of Staff Advocates Talks With Germany

Domei

ZURICH, August 10.—Deep secrecy continues to veil the Anglo-American-Soviet conversations in Moscow with the usually voluble British and American press and radio maintaining evidently an imposed discretion on the subject.

However, well-informed quarters have been increasingly tending to believe that the discussions deal with not only military but also with political problems which are threatening to drive a fissure into the United Nation front.

Unconfirmed but persistent rumors among Berne diplomatic circles said that General G. K. Zhukoff, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, and Mr. Viacheslav M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, the central figures of the Soviet group, are advocating negotiations with Germany now that all evidence tends to show that the United Nations are incapable of launching a diversive action in western Europe.

In this connection, it is the general belief among these circles that Britain and the United States hastily informed their ambassadors in the Soviet capital to promise once again the formation of a second front to appease the persistent Soviet demands and secure continued Soviet resistance.

Red Forces Encircled

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 10.—The German sweeping units operating in the North Caucasus which had carried Voroshilovsk continued a spirited drive to the southeast and have captured Pyatigorsk, coming within the hailing distance from the Grozni oil field areas.

On the Volga front, meanwhile, the Soviets are letting up a desperate resistance in the southwest of Stalingrad. A fierce battle is now developing in this section. In the battle in the curve areas of the Don River, the Germans have completely encircled a powerful Soviet army corps in the west of Kalatch and are now staging an annihilation campaign.

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—The Reich mechanized units keeping up a vigorous drive to the southwest captured Pyatigorsk yesterday, announces the German High Command today. The German forces, continues the same announcement, have encircled a strong Red army corps in the western section of Kalatch which is situated in the greatest curve areas of the Don River and repulsed all Red counter-attacks.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, August 12, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

India and Britain

CHUGAI—The eyes and ears of the world are centered upon the Indian Problem, wondering how Britain will handle India and what sort of policy will be carried out. If, as it is reported, Britain has really imprisoned all the members of the Congress Party, then that in itself is more evidence than anything that Britain no longer has any scheme left to control India. However, it cannot be thought that the shrewd and cunning British government which heretofore has stopped at nothing, and has stooped to anything to gain its ends, is without some plan to keep India in subjugation. Now that its life is really threatened, there are some quarters in Britain advocating absolute crushing of India, and no doubt countless insidious schemes will be contrived.

India and Britain: one has made clear its attitude of opposition by declaring an all-embracing civil disobedience movement, attempting to achieve its constant hope, independence. What effect the civil disobedience movement will have, and how much unity there is in India, is a matter of question. If the determination and recognition of the people of India are not what it used to be then there is room for much hope. How much strength they will show cannot be predicted but if they recognize the great changes which have occurred in Asia and if they realize the complete defeat of America and Britain, then their attitude cannot be but strong and firm.

Can the people of India bear such trials and tribulations which they are undergoing today? If they cannot, then they cannot achieve freedom nor indepedence. This is the time when the fate of 350,000,000 Indians will be decided forever. At the same time Britain stands at the crossroads of life and death. What Britain, using all its cunning and brutality, will finally do, we must regard with the deepest of interest and careful notice.

Future of Gold as Money

MIYAKO—Japan has secured gold mines producing high percentage ore in the Philippines. This is the explanation of the decision of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to close the gold mines in Japan at least for the time being.

The gold ore produced in Japan is notoriously low in percentage. The Commerce Ministry would have the men working in the gold mines in Japan become employed on projects which are necessary to realize the objects of the war.

Gold today is not what it was prior to the beginning of the war. To Japan gold is relatively less important than copper, tin, zinc, and like metals. The needs of the current situation will justify the Com-

(Continued on Page 2)

HIS MAJESTY SATISFIED WITH PEOPLE'S EFFORTS, PREMIER TOJO REVEALS

Gracious Words Granted To Prime Minister by The Throne

REPORTS SUBMITTED

Chamberlains Dispatched to Various Parts of Country Find Conditions Good

The 100,000,000 people of Japan on Tuesday felt honored as never before when they were told in a statement by Premier Hideki Tojo that His Majesty the Emperor was thoroughly satisfied with the state of affairs in the country in this momentous time when the nation is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia.

At the same time the Premier communicated to His Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects His wish as expressed directly to him on August 10 to see them exert further efforts to perform their service to the State.

The Premier's statement to the nation, made public at noon yesterday through the Board of Information follows:

"I reported to His Majesty the Emperor yesterday on general administrative affairs. His Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant me an Imperial Message saying that His Imperial Majesty had had the satisfaction of learning from the chamberlains who had been sent to the various parts of the country to inspect the conditions of the people the fact that each and every one of the people, in full realization of the gravity of the current situation under the state of war, is working honestly and conscientiously in the place of employment in which it is his or her fortune to belong, and that His Imperial Majesty was desiring to see the people make redoubled efforts to perform their duties in the future. I was profoundly impressed with the graciousness of the Imperial Message.

"In profound respect I now transmit to the people in all parts of the country these gracious intentions of His Imperial Majesty. At the same time, in all solemnity I pledge myself to work together with the people to see that there is a greater demonstration of the spirit of service to the State on our part and to make a greater application to meet His Imperial Majesty's will."

Earlier in the day Premier Tojo had brought to the knowledge of the Cabinet the graciousness of His Imperial Majesty in bestowing the Imperial Message on him. The idea underlying the Premier's action in letting the people know how His Imperial Majesty thought about the state of affairs in the country as it was found by the chamberlains who went about the country to acquaint themselves with the actual conditions of the people was to meet His Imperial Majesty's wishes by bringing about a full realization of the concentration of the nation's total power on the attainment of the objects of the War of Greater East Asia.

Touched by Graciousness

Baron Matsusuke Shirane, Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, made known how deeply the people were touched with His Imperial Majesty's gracious magnanimity which inspired the sending of chamberlains to make inquiries into the conditions of the inhabitants in all parts of the country, and how the presence of the chamberlains among them fired them with the spirit of sacrifice for the great cause for which the country is fighting in the War of Greater East Asia. Baron Shirane's statement follows:

"I was greatly impressed by the dispatch of chamberlains to inquire about the state of affairs in the country. From the statements of the chamberlains and of the governors of the prefectures which were visited by the Court officials I learned that the people were impressed with His Imperial Majesty's gracious magnanimity. I have been led to understand that His Imperial Majesty was exceedingly pleased with the reports of the chamberlains which covered the conditions of the people behind the guns in the remotest parts of the country. I was told that the presence of His Imperial Majesty's messengers among the people so touched them that they have been exerting greater efforts

(Continued on Page 2)

Nomura Criticizes Removal by U.S. Of Japanese From Western Coast

Deprived of Fruits of Half Century's Efforts, They Now Live Uneasy Life, Ambassador Says— No Regrets Over Negotiations

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Revealing concern over the fate of Japanese nationals left in enemy countries, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura told a Domei correspondent that he regretted leaving behind 600,000 of his fellow countrymen in North and South America, Japanese who have lost the fruits of half a century of their efforts and now are living an uneasy life.

Referring to measures taken by United States authorities against Japanese residents, Ambassador Nomura said he disapproved the compulsory mass removal of the Japanese from the western coastal areas of the United States.

Questioned how he felt immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia by an American correspondent, Ambassador Nomura said, he told him although his efforts had come to nothing he had no regrets because he had made every effort for success in the negotiations.

He added, he had been fully aware that diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States were in a critical condition but he had hoped for a break in the deadlock.

Roosevelt Meddlesome

President Roosevelt is a meddlesome person like President Wilson, and considers Britain as the first defense line of the United States, the Ambassador added.

Appearing at 8 o'clock this morning looking fresh and lively in the dining saloon of the Palace of the Sultan of Johore where he spent the night, Admiral Nomura told a Domei correspondent with a smile, "It's over six months since I've had such a wonderful rest."

Just about the time Admiral Nomura had finished a light breakfast, Ambassador Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, joined him. As he sat down at the table where Admiral Nomura was seated, he said, "I've got into the habit of sleeping until late these days."

Admiral Nomura lost no time in retorting, "It's your age, my friend." Trickles of laughter could be heard throughout the saloon.

A busy day for Admiral Nomura commenced with viewing of the Sultan's treasures at 10 o'clock, after which he visited a certain commander to convey words of gratitude.

Greetings to Japan

Shortly before noon the Ambassador met other envoys who had returned with him on the Asama Maru at the Cathay Hotel where the diplomatic corps recorded on the sound track their first greetings to their homeland.

After visiting various spots where memorable battles had raged, and paying his respects at the Shonan Shrine, the Ambassador and his colleagues attended a banquet given in their honor by a certain commander.

EVACUEE DESCRIBES PEARL HARBOR RAID

Wholesale Destruction of U.S. Battleships Verified by Ex-Resident of Hawaii

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10—A vivid and stirring word picture of the terrific havoc wreaked by Japanese warplanes on the United States' vaunted "Gibraltar of the Pacific," Pearl Harbor, was given by Kichitaro Sekiya, pioneer Japanese in Hawaii who for 39 years had been plying the green-grocer's trade and who arrived here yesterday aboard the Japanese exchange liner Asama Maru.

Mr. Sekiya, whose residence and place of business was in Wahiawa, Oahu, near the United States Army's Schofield Barracks, which is the largest military post in the entire United States, and also near Wheeler Field, was an eye-witness of the dazzling Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, watching the dramatic spectacle from a window of his house.

Opening his vivid and soul-stirring description of the momentous day when hostilities were commenced, Mr. Sekiya declared, "It was on the morning of December 7, which was December 8 in Japan, that I suddenly felt the ground shake accompanied by terrific detonations.

"Almost immediately, I heard people around me saying, 'War—Japanese planes are attacking us.'

Hinomaru Gleamed on Wings

"I dashed out of the house and looked astounded skyward as I saw a number of airplanes flashing by at bullet like speed. The Rising Sun insignia was clearly visible on the wings and fuselages of the planes.

"Running upstairs I looked out of the window and saw Wheeler Field already enveloped in dense clouds of black smoke. I stood at the window as Japanese planes repeatedly made screaming dives on Wheeler Field.

"As I watched, building after building on the field went up in flames.

"Thirty-nine years of American ways fell off me instantly as I watched these intrepid young airmen of Nippon literally giving their all for their Fatherland.

"Tears welled in my eyes and my lips formed a prayer for these eagles of Japan.

"As I watched the airmen smashing down on their objectives with clock like precision, it reminded me of the time in 1940 when I returned to Japan on the occasion of the celebrations commemorating the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire, when I witnessed spectacular drills by Japanese fighters and bombers at the Tachikawa airfield.

"The performance I was witnessing on that morning of December 8

(Continued on Page 2)

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF HAWAII ATTACK

Consul-General at Honolulu Prior to Outbreak of War Recounts Experience

A vivid account of the attack on Pearl Harbor is given by Mr. Nagao Kita, former Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu, who arrived at Shonanto on Sunday aboard the Asama Maru. In a dispatch to the Yomiuri-Hochi, his eye-witness account of the battle is graphically reported. The account follows:

That I should reach Shonanto, the erstwhile East Asiatic base of Britain, so early was something I had not even dreamed of. I first went to Hongkong in 1933, from there to Singapore and then to England. In fact, half of my life has been spent in England. Therefore, when I actually saw Shonanto, which has now become Japanese territory, I was deeply moved. All this has been brought about as the result of the attack on Hawaii on December 8. The excitement of the day and the reminiscences of the moment can never be effaced from my memory. My watch showed the time to be o'clock on that fateful morning of December 8 when the history of the world was completely changed. I arose from my bed as usual and was about to take breakfast when suddenly I heard a tremendous sound like a bolt from the sky shaking the whole town of Honolulu. Surely it was not an earthquake. My residence was located within the compounds of the Consulate-General on Nuuanu Street, about six miles away from Pearl Harbor. I realized that the sound unmistakably came from this naval port. As if drawn by a magnet, I ran upstairs and opened a window. What should I see but jet black smoke rising and spreading over Pearl Harbor with even columns of fire shooting up into the sky. Just then I saw numberless airplanes flying to and fro and instinctively realized that they were Japanese planes. I was astounded that Japanese planes should make their appearance over Pearl Harbor. "They've done it at last," I thought and could not suppress a cry of jubilation. I could not think of anything else. My eyes were fixed in the direction of Pearl Harbor. The long-expected day when the Imperial Forces would launch their attack had come at last. What did I care what happened to me. My only hope was that Japan would be able to accomplish the stupendous epoch-making task now undertaken. The black smoke rising high in the skies, the detonation of the bombs racking the earth's axis and the sprays of water columns shooting up in the air were most thrilling. No doubt it was at this very mo-

(Continued on Page 3)

EVACUEES RECOUNT ASPECTS IN AMERICA

Industry Dislocated by Quick Changeover—Yankees Take Sudden Interest in Japan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Drastic change has taken place in the national life of the United States under the fearful strain of the war, declared Tsutomu Nishiyama, Financial Commissioner of the Ministry of Finance, stationed in the United States, who was on board the Asama Maru, which arrived here yesterday.

When interviewed by a Domei correspondent, Mr. Nishiyama spoke as follows:

"An extraordinary change has taken place in the United States since the outbreak of the war in order to strengthen the wartime production programs by hastily converting peacetime industries into munition industries.

"The conversion was, however, so drastic and hastily attempted that there have been serious industrial dislocations, causing extreme inconvenience in the national life of the United States.

"Especially, the conversion of all motorcar plants into munition works seemed to have gravely affected the American public. Since the petroleum is unprocurable for private use without official permission the nation has been seriously inconvenienced.

"Gold bullions in possession of the Federal Government which in prewar days amounted well over one-half of the world gold holdings, are now practically useless for international liquidation purposes.

"It is now rumored that goldmining in South Africa and Central and South America has been ordered discontinued.

"Of all commodities, shortage of rubber, tin and ships is most actually felt by the United States today."

Belated Interest Shown

Although the Japan Institute in New York was established for the sole purpose of introducing Japanese culture and promoting better understanding between Japan and the United States, the American authorities looked upon the Institute as an organization of espionage and promptly arrested all of its members on the day of the declaration of war, according to Tamon Maeda, director of the Institute who was among the repatriates aboard the Asama Maru which arrived here today from Lourenco Marques.

Interviewed by Domei, Mr. Maeda declared, "the irony of the whole story is that the American public, who paid little attention toward the culture of Japan before the war despite our efforts, is now displaying the keenest interest in everything Japanese.

"Lectures on the Japanese language at Harvard and Columbia universities, for instance, which used to have no more than six or seven persons attending, now are attracting more than 80 students."

Mr. Maeda said that immediately after the war declaration he was interned at Ellis Island. He added that all documents and literature belonging to the Institute were confiscated although a valuable collection of 20,000 books on Japan fortunately were placed in the Columbia University library two days before the outbreak of the war.

He hoped that these books will be kept as the property of Japan for the time being.

Mr. Maeda deeply regretted that the "genuinely sincere desire of the Japanese to establish lasting friendship between Japan and the United States through the exchange of cultures had failed to reach the American public."

Conditions Not Ideal

Prominent Japanese among the 750 odd evacuees from the United States arriving here yesterday revealed that conditions "had not been ideal" at some of the American internment camps where they had been confined after the outbreak of war.

Mr. Ichiro Terao, acting manager of the San Francisco branch of the Mitsubishi Trading Company, was transferred to a camp consisting of tents in Oklahoma after previously having been moved from one camp in Montana to another in Louisiana. Mr. Terao's group was removed to the Oklahoma camp about four months after the start of war. On one occasion a bad storm nearly carried away the tents, and the internees were called upon to help prevent their shelters from collapsing.

Exposed to Snakes

In addition to insufficient installations, the prisoners camp in Louisiana was exposed to the danger of poisonous snakes.

American guards constantly kept the Japanese under close guard wherever they went, Mr. Terao said. He added that he understood many Japanese are still remaining at the camp. Mr. Masaaki Inoue, head of the New York branch of the O.S.K. Lines, said he and a group of Japanese at Camp Upton had been exposed to constant suffering from damp surroundings in addition to the lack of adequate living facilities.

The Japanese were put under management of the United States Army and received the same treatment given to American soldiers. The internees organized a committee among themselves and tried to adjust their lives to the new conditions as best as possible. The Japanese were so orderly that American soldiers in some cases competed for the job of acting as their guards, Mr. Inoue said.

Evacuee Describes Pearl Harbor Raid In Graphic Manner

(Continued from Page 1)

was not different in the least from the maneuvers I saw at Tachikawa.

"So sudden and so complete was the Japanese attack that not a single United States plane took the air to engage the Japanese attackers. It was only some time after the initial attack that American anti-aircraft batteries commenced their sporadic firing against the Japanese aircraft.

"When I turned my eyes toward Pearl Harbor, I saw with wonderment much thicker clouds of smoke billowing upward. As I watched, the whole house shook repeatedly as the ground rumbled under continuous explosions. I could not tell at that time whether the explosions came from bombs or exploding ships.

"Just at that moment, a United States Army sergeant rushed into my store and demanded whiskey. As it was Sunday, I refused to sell liquor. The sergeant dashed out but returned a moment later with a policeman who asked me to sell the whiskey on his guarantee.

Wheeler Field Blasted

"To my amazement, the sergeant explained that the dining room of Wheeler Field had been severely bombed and more than 700 American soldiers were killed outright. He added that the whiskey was for the other men to bolster their morale. He took two dozen bottles.

"When he left I could not help but be thankful for this opportunity to witness haughty, isolent America being brought to her knees.

"At approximately 4 p.m., the officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation appeared at my house, and after handcuffing me, questioned me. They then pushed me into a waiting car and drove off in the direction of Pearl Harbor.

"Not at all anxious about myself, I wanted only to know what the fate was of the United States Fleet which I had seen peacefully anchored in Pearl Harbor only the previous day.

"As we drove on, the stench of burning oil almost suffocated me. I peered through the car window as unobtrusively as I could, but could see little.

"We arrived shortly at the beach. The sight which greeted my eyes was one which I shall never forget, for before me lay the remains of the once proud American Fleet.

"Japan's warplanes certainly had done their work well.

"In dumbfounded amazement, I looked at the mass destruction which only modern warfare could bring about, what had been the powerful American Fleet, mightily arrayed the day before, now was a mass of scrap iron.

"Through smoke which was still rolling skyward I saw twisted crumpled masts, smashed funnels, gaping holes in the sides of American warships, and giant battleships lying on their sides with their red-painted bottoms shown clearly.

"Everywhere I looked there was wreckage. The harbor was still a mass of flames as oil which belched from the bellies of giant warships burned steadily.

"As I watched this awful spectacle, I saw an American flag topple from a broken mast and plunge into the sea. I asked myself if this could be an omen, a fateful sign of a crumbling United States.

"On that very night in the internment camp on Sand Island, I heard another thunderous roar from the direction of Pearl Harbor. The roar was followed by the incessant sound of anti-aircraft guns.

"Closing my eyes I breathed a silent prayer for my Fatherland."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

merce Ministry in deciding to close the uneconomical gold mines in Japan.

One cannot be sure about the position of gold in the future. It is hard to conceive that after the war, gold will recover the position it occupied before.

There are mounting indications to show that after the war, there will not be a return of the gold standard all round the world. One of them is the decision of Germany that gold will not be used as money under the new order of affairs in Europe which they are constructing.

In Greater East Asia, the countries have little hope of going back to the gold standard after the war. Gold has been replaced by the yen as a medium of exchange in this part of the universe.

However, there is nothing to show that the nations of the world will not make use of gold as money after the war. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya told the last Diet that there was no excluding the possibility of the gold standard being resumed by the nations of the world in the future. He made the significant remark that the Government would work for maintenance of the present output of gold in the country. This means, if it means anything, that there will not be any change in the Government's gold policy.

One of the worries of America today is its wealth of gold. About 70 per cent of the world's gold is in America. If the gold standard does not come back after the war, what will America do with the gold which it has taken such pains to acquire? America is sinking under. If it is definitely out, all the gold which is resting in its vaults might well be thrown into the sea as there will be few countries willing to use gold as money.

ARMY NOW TRAINING YOUTHS OF MALAYA

Giving 3 Months' Course in New Institute to Enlist Men for Official Service

Embosomed in a growth of coconut trees on an eminence about 10 kilometers to the northeast of Shonan City, stands a neat-looking two-story building. It is this building that forms a seat of training for promising Malay youngsters according to the traditional spirit of Japan, says a Shonan dispatch to Domei.

It is recalled that this institute, officially called the Asiatic Development Institute, was opened on May 15, under the auspices of the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya for the purpose of training native youngsters so as to make them responsible officials under the Military Administration in connection with the construction of a new Malaya.

"So far, 87 youngsters have been accommodated in this institute. These youths, comprising Malay natives, Indians, Chinese and hybrids, have been chosen from various states in Malaya at the recommendation of local governors. After three months' training in this institute, they will complete the whole course in the middle of August. They will then be given adequate posts as officials for service in various states.

The first floor constitutes the trainees' classrooms and a dining hall, whereas the second floor forms a dormitory where they are enjoying a collective life according to military fashion. Their beds and clothes-racks are kept in good order. A bulletin board gives the duties of each day.

The directorship of the institute is assumed by Tetsumaro Kanaya, formerly a professor in Ryukoku University, Kyoto. He is living with nine Japanese teachers as well as the trainees under the same roof. His self-sacrificing efforts have borne fruit to such an extent that the trainees are now able to proceed with their daily lessons without a substantial aid of English.

The trainees are dressed in khaki-colored half-sleeved shirts and shorts, whereas cotton slips bearing the Rising Sun flag and personal names in Japanese syllabic ideographs are fitted to the left sides of their shirts.

Orders Given in Japanese

Words of command are given in Japanese exclusively. At the command of 'fall in!' 'Right dress!' and 'count off!' the youngsters evince a remarkably quick way of doing things. They are likewise clever in the manner of marching. Swinging their arms high and parading vigorously, they are all enthusiastic students of military training.

Evidently delighted with the marked improvement of the trainees, one of the Japanese instructors remarked to the Domei correspondent: "I recall that some of the trainees became sun-stricken, but I now find them all hale and hearty, defying any length of training."

Of the various subjects of training, major importance is attached to the teaching of the Japanese language. Out of the class rooms is caught the reclamation of a passage of Japanese text, reading, 'Once upon a time there lived an old man and his wife . . .' The lips of the teacher concerned arrested the scrutinizing gaze of the boys. In another classroom are seen two boys writing Japanese ideographs on the black-board according to the instructions of their teacher.

The trainees usually take meals together with their teachers in their dining hall. It is felt that the cooks are made to tax their ingenuity to work out a sensible menu by reason of the variety of the trainees' different races.

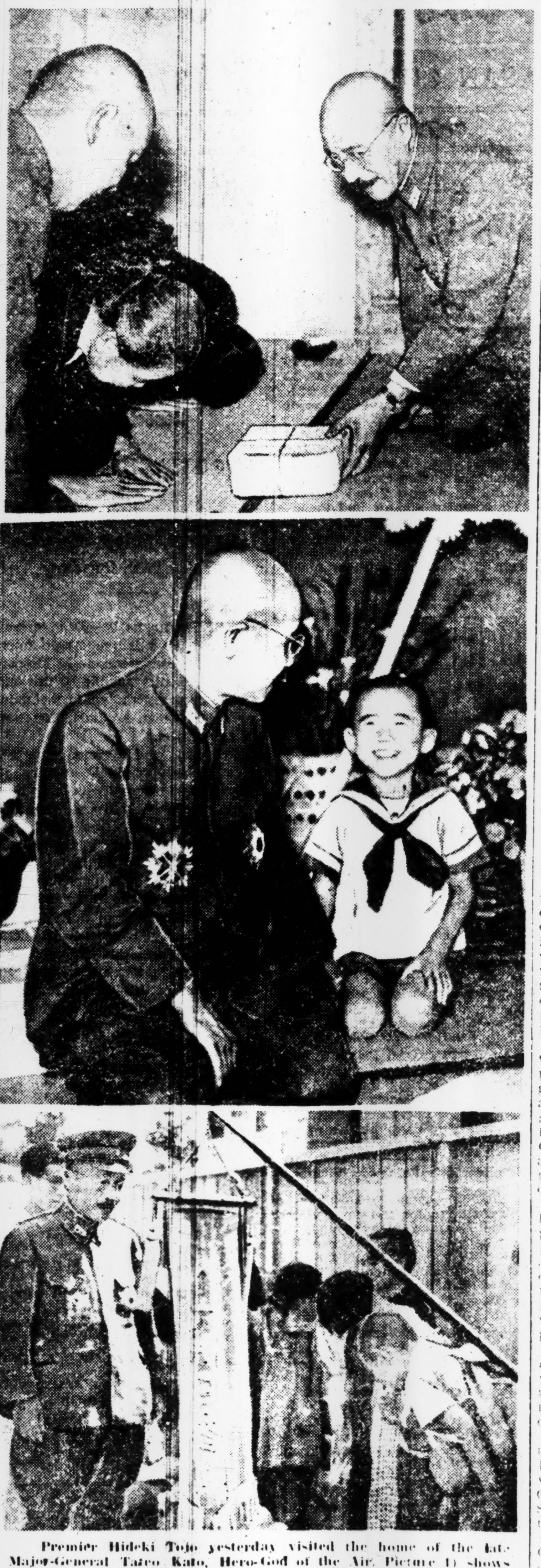
At the command in Japanese, saying 'Dinner over, rally here carrying chairs! Do you understand?' the boys gather around their teacher with a loud chorus of 'Hai!' (Yes, sir!). Some of them fail to answer their teacher except in English when he is put a noticeably complicated question, and yet they are found answering their teacher's questions in a cheerful tone of Japanese in case of simple and intelligible questions.

Agricultural Training

Another subject of equal importance is the agricultural lessons imposed on the trainees. All this has been motivated from the viewpoint of their comparative indifference to agricultural ambitions resulting in their failure to create an autarchy of foodstuffs in consequence of their long accustomed labor in the rubber plantations according to the British policy of colonization. Out of the warm-heartedness of the Japanese Military Administration to make their living secure with the replenishment of their foodstuffs from now on, they are now trained in the cultivation of arable tracts of land.

The trainees are now playing basketball and football at the intervals of their regular lessons. It is said that arenas will be built in the open space of the institute to have them begin the practice of wrestling according to the Japanese style.

Premier Honors Hero-God



Premier Hideki Tojo yesterday visited the home of the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero-God of the Air. Picture 1) shows the Premier presenting a gift of cakes to the family of the Hero-God. 2) shows the Premier talking with a son of the Hero-God. 3) shows him receiving the welcome of the neighboring children.

Deputy-Mayors Are Named

Further streamlining the municipal administration of the City of Tokyo under the mayoralty of General Ayao Kishimoto, who was appointed the 19th Mayor of Tokyo on August 4, the Tokyo Municipality has decided to name Seiichi Omura, former Vice-Minister of Education, and Ryosei Kawai, noted financier and economic expert, as deputy-mayors.

EMPIRE OF BRITAIN IN ASIA SEEN ROCKED

Albion's Tragic Position in Face Of Indian Revolt Stressed By Swiss Journal

Domei

ZURICH, August 10.—Britain's Asiatic Empire has been "rudely rocked," the Tribune de Lausanne stated today under the title "Revolt in India."

Referring to the British Government's repressive measures which led to rioting, the Tribune stated, "Thus the test of strength is underway; and that, under the most tragic circumstances for Great Britain when the enemy is at the gates of Bengal."

Meanwhile, the London correspondent of the journal reported that the Laborites scored the British Government's action as negative and one which could not lead to a solution of the Indian problem.

The London Daily Herald, acting as a mouthpiece, editorially urged Parliament to immediately seek a way out of the present impasse.

Indians in P.I. Enraged

Domei

MANILA, August 11.—Indians in the Philippines have been greatly enraged by the arrest by British officials in India of Mahatma Gandhi and other Nationalist Leaders, D. P. Sehwani, Chief of the Philippines branch of the Indian Independence League declared today.

"The arrest of the Mahatma means the beginning of India's final fight against Britain," Mr. Sehwani declared, adding, "We should attain our goal at all costs."

Lavishly praising the work of the aged patriot, Mr. Sehwani declared, "Mahatma Gandhi is the heart and soul of India and Indians. The fight for the attainment of Indian independence has started and it will end only when India regains its freedom."

Speaking of Indians in the Philippines, the head of the local branch of the Independence League declared, "We cannot participate directly in India's fight for independence as we are not in India, but we are determined to proceed toward the attainment of independence through every possible means and are prepared to follow the orders of our headquarters at Bangkok."

Riots in Bombay and other districts, which already have been reported, will be continued until India gains its independence, he declared, adding, "Although Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been arrested, there are 400,000,000 Gandhis and Nehrus in India. The arrest of Congress leaders can never put an end to the movement for independence."

Speaking in the same tone, Mahan Singh, who was present at the plenary session of the Indian Independence League at Bangkok in June as representative of the Indians in the Philippines, stressed that there were 2,200,000 Indians in Burma, Malaya and other regions who are solidly backing the independence movement.

"If the movement under Mahatma Gandhi should end in failure, we will rise in arms to help consummate the independence movement in our mother country," he declared.

Mr. Singh declared that after attending the Bangkok session of the Indian Independence League, he visited Shonan and French Indo-China, as well as other areas in the Southern Regions. He pointed out that the natives were earnestly working for the construction of a Greater East Asia under the leadership of Japan.

"The golden chance for India has come, for Japan has expelled the British and Americans from East Asia," he declared, adding that it was high time that the Indians drove out the British and Americans to permit the rise of an India in the Orient.

Also commenting on the momentous decisions facing India, R. Bojha, Chairman of the Federation of Bombay Merchants flatly declared, "We should attain our independence at all costs. The Philippines have risen up as a new power in the Orient under Japan's leadership and it is regrettable that India, as the cradle of Oriental civilization is now groaning under British oppression."

India, he pointed out, has now put a stop to its internal strifes and has risen up as a united nation. "India should not miss this golden opportunity.

His Majesty Satisfied With People's Efforts, Premier Tojo Reveals

(Continued From Page 1)

toward the realization of the national objective."

His Imperial Majesty, we are told, was an attentive listener while the reports were made orally by the returning chamberlains, and put a number of questions to the officials on points on which His Imperial Majesty desired special knowledge.

The governments of all prefectures which were visited by His Imperial Majesty's messengers are contemplating projects to commemorate the great occasion when so many chamberlains were sent at one and the same time to investigate the condition of the people behind the guns throughout the country.

It is understood that the chamberlains, as they returned from their trips of inspection, were received in audience to make their reports to the Throne.

Their reports covered every aspect of life in the country in the state of war. The principal items investigated by the chamberlains included the state of the munitions industries, the condition of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries in the provinces, air defense arrangements, the state of self-government, welfare work, and the everyday life of the people.

INDONESIAN TO INTRODUCE JAPANESE CULTURE ARTS

Taihoku Broadcasting Station To Dispatch Former Lecturer To Sumatra

Amile Hassan, an Indonesian and formerly a lecturer at Taihoku Higher Commercial College, will be shortly sent to Sumatra by the Taihoku Broadcasting Station to introduce Japan and its culture to his fellow countrymen, according to an Osaka dispatch dated Tuesday to the Chugai Shogyo, reports Domei.

Mr. Hassan, who has been in Japan for eight years is devoting himself to the great task of helping in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

He also will translate various Japanese books and pamphlets into the Malayan language to further better understanding of Japan among his compatriots.

"Although my eight years stay in Japan was most pleasant, mingling with the people as if I were one of them, I feel the time has come for me to return to my own country for the purpose of telling my people the greatness of Japan and make them know the true ideals of your country," he stated. "I feel it is my mission to carry out these cultural activities in my country and that is why I have decided to return."

Curtin Consults Naval Authorities

(Continued from Page 1)

announced this afternoon concerning the Battle off the Solomons that the operation is still continuing under the direct command of Rear-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, commander of the Allied Powers' Fleet in the Southern Pacific, under Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific fleet.

CABINET DECIDES TO CUT PERSONNEL

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to put it into effect. The bill calling for the simplification and curtailment of functions of the different Ministries of the Cabinet was submitted to the Cabinet meeting sometime ago and was passed together with the bill providing for improvement of treatment of all officials working therein.

To Increase Efficiency

"For the enforcement of this simplification and curtailment of the functions of the different Government administrative organs, it is necessary that all those concerned, that is to say, the authorities of these organs, should first of all put into practice the projected simplification of the same, thus increasing the efficiency on the part of the officials and see to it that all business be disposed of by a minimum number of them. And it goes without saying that all the nationals, who are discharging their respective duties in their respective fields, should be given due consideration.

"Although decision has been made for the improvement of the treatment of officials, they should realize that it is their duty to remain satisfied with their present financial status and thus serve their country. Inasmuch as the treatment under which they are working at present is inadequate in view of the prevailing situation, it has been decided to allow them a minimum advancement in their treatment.

"With the development of the current War of Greater East Asia, the mission of carrying on this war to a successful conclusion and of reconstructing Greater East Asia on the part of the Government is becoming more and more grave. Therefore those desiring to do their bit in the various regions within the Sphere of Greater East Asia as well as those who are disposing of the administrative affairs under wartime conditions, in fact all those who are connected with the different functions of the Government, should take into consideration the grave mission of the Empire of Japan as well as the grave significance of the current war and thus fulfil their duty and endeavor to repay even a fractional part of the deep benefaction they are enjoying from His Majesty the Emperor.

Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information also made the following statement:

"Regarding the plan to be carried out concerning the projected simplification and curtailment of the administrative organs of the Government, the one which has to do with the treatment of the officials of the Chokunin rank was made public on July 28. The treatments of the officials of the Sonin rank and those of lower rank, as well as of those officials in general, have also been decided as was announced by the Board of Information. Moreover, decision also has been reached concerning the working hours of the different Government offices during wartime. All these decisions are to be enforced from October 1. That the plan calling for the simplification and curtailment of the functions of the Government offices has been passed without a hitch, is solely owing to the fact that the Ministers concerned as well as others directly concerned with it in the different Government offices have cooperated and worked in unison and this, of course, is very gratifying."

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SOLOMONS BATTLE BLOW TO ALLIES

Navy Spokesman Warns People, However, Against Becoming Over-Optimistic

(This is the concluding part of the speech delivered on Monday night by Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Ministry's Press Section.)

Through this naval battle we could clearly see that the strength of the enemy sea forces had been positively lowered and that any frantic efforts to be put up by the enemy to augment their sea and air forces would prevail in no way. The outcome of the battle exercises far-reaching effects upon not only the Pacific but also the Atlantic war situation. The loss of many cruisers and transports on the enemy's side will mean that the Axis side's move to destroy the enemy's transportation facilities is going on successfully.

The United States first denied the fact of the Japanese operation in the Aleutians. It later admitted the operation but said that no damage was inflicted by the operation. More recently, the country has been obliged to announce the facts about the Aleutians, suggesting at the same time that Japanese successful operation around the islands would have a serious bearing on the Soviet-Japanese relation.

The American way of fabricating war news is now an old story. The first falsified news concocted by the United States authorities about the War of Greater East Asia was that only two American battleships were sunk by the Japanese Navy at Pearl Harbor. A "Macassar Naval Battle" was a mere concoction of the American Navy, in which they alleged to have scored a great victory. As to the result of the Java Sea Battle, the shameful defeat of the U.S. Navy was concealed from the American general public as long as possible. Regarding the present Battle off the Solomons, the ever-lying American Government seems to be admitting the real results as far as their loss of transports is concerned.

It is to be noted, however, that the American public is gradually awakening to the true state of the war situation, depite their Government's effort to cover up the American defeats. The Roosevelt Administration in this connection, should be strictly blamed for deceiving the general public about the true state of their losing war, which is partly due to the general under-estimation of Japan's power among the American citizens, based on the Government's falsified news about Japan and its real strength.

The revelation to the American general public of the true result of the present Battle off the Solomons if made by the United States Government, will be a real eye-opener. It will make the American citizens realize that they have so far been deceived by their Government to believe that the Japanese Navy had been annihilated in the Pacific. The Government then will have no courage to face their people. The pity is that every day the Government is approaching this very disgraceful state. The day is quite near when the same Government cannot keep the general public ignorant of the real situation any longer.

The Battle off the Solomons has completely isolated Australia. Australian War Minister Francis Forde, who had believed that his country would be safe as long as the United States would support it, frankly admitted the present plight of the country with words to the effect that though all Australia is solidly united for the execution of the war, the continent is now facing the most critical moment.

Australia now should recall its mistake in trusting the United States. It must realize that it has been relying on what is unreliable. It may be said that the deceptive policy of the Roosevelt Administration is leading to ruin both the United States and Australia.

Some people, I am afraid, seem to think that the War of Greater East Asia has already a definite entered period of construction. I want them to know that the war is still going on as vigorously as ever and that it will proceed on and on. The constructive work in the Southern Regions and the productivity expansion move in the homeland should be based on a thoroughgoing extermination of all hostile forces. These constructive moves on the other hand, facilitate the further execution of the war. All in all the entire nation is strictly warned against harboring any idea of the present war reaching a constructive stage.

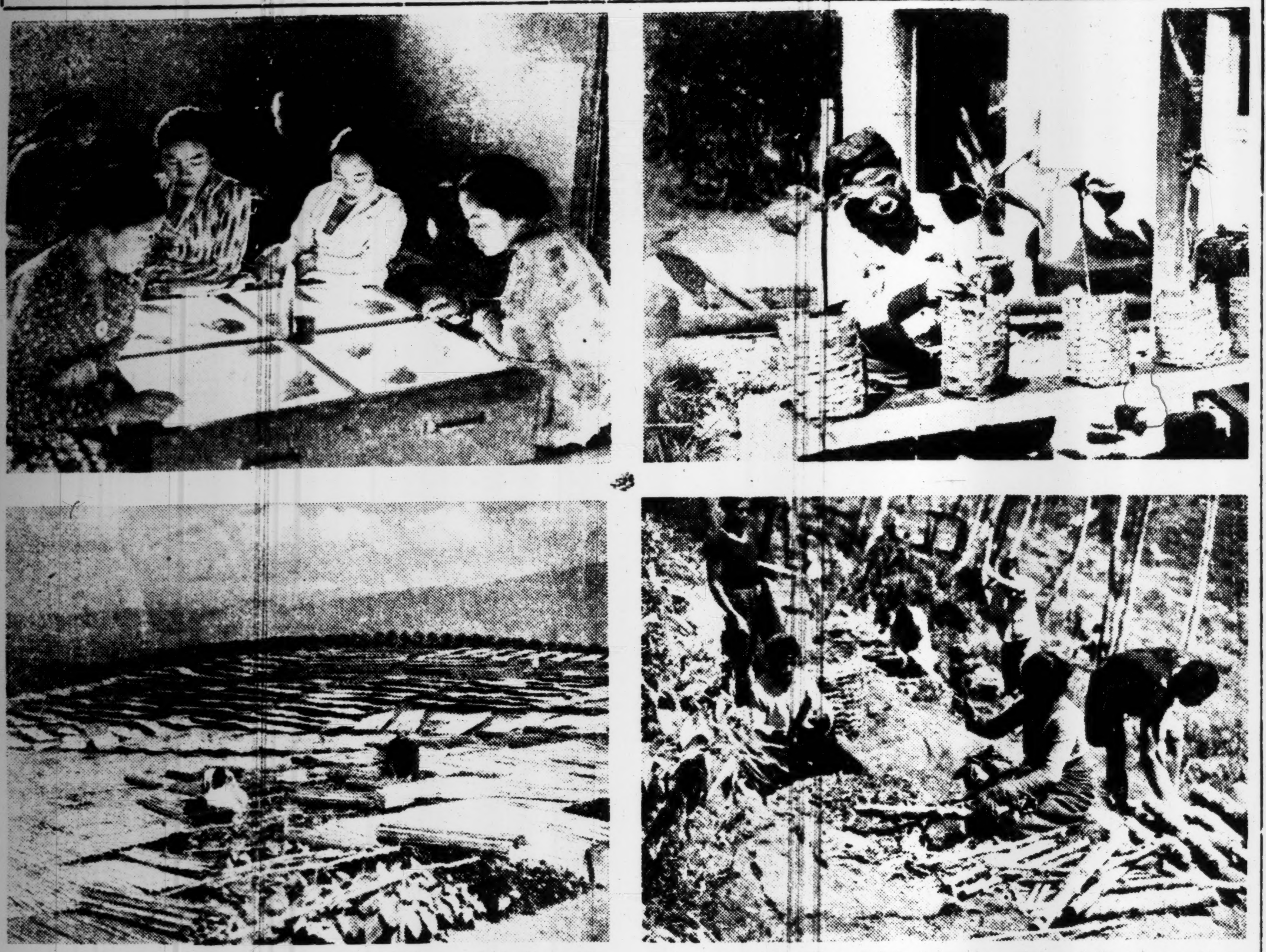
The United States is now reported to be busily engaged in the production of as many war vessels and planes as possible so that it can face Japan on the desired numerically superior basis. Such a move needs must be shattered before its realization, and we have full conviction that we can do this.

The sphere of the Imperial Navy, as you know, now extends all over the large expanse of waters, measuring more than 4,000 nautical miles on each of its sides. The Japanese Navy is resolute to have all enemies moving in the sphere annihilated. The nation, backing this Navy, is earnestly required to hold themselves firm, without being overjoyed with the successive brilliant victories of the Imperial Forces.

Envoy Leaves Tokyo for Post

Mr. Tamao Sakamoto, the newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland, left here at 1 p.m Tuesday en route to his new post.

Scenes in a Cinchona Farm in Java



Quinine, which is so necessary in fighting malaria, is made from the bark of cinchona. The production of cinchona is one of the most important industries in Java; 90 per cent of the world output is produced there. The native workers at a large plantation near Bandoeng, are shown above as they cheerfully go about their work, happy that peace is back again. (Top left) Cinchona seeds being selected. (Top right) A worker giving delicate care to a sapling. (Bottom left) Shades being built to protect the young plants from the scorching sun. (Bottom right) After the trees have grown they are cut down, the bark is dried and made into quinine.

SOLOMONS DEFEAT WILL HIT U.S. HARD

So Declares Commentator in Reviewing Significance of Japanese Victory

Commenting on the results of the recent Battle off the Solomons on August 7, Chu Saito, military commentator, declared in an interview with the Miyako that the loss of five A-class cruisers suffered by the enemy has dealt a fatal blow to the American Pacific Fleet. Mr. Saito also predicted the downfall of America's fighting strength and asserted that Australia has virtually become the orphan of the Pacific.

"The achievement scored by the Imperial Navy in the recent Battle off the Solomons is greater than that of the naval engagement of the Coral Sea," he stated. The United States Pacific Fleet formerly consisted of seven battleships and 18 A-class cruisers. Out of the seven battleships, however, three were too old for use and only one of the Washington class and three of the Mississippi class were fit for service. As for the 18 A-class cruisers, seven of them have already been sunk by the Japanese Navy.

"In the Battle of the Solomons, one battleship and five A-class cruisers were sunk, which fact indicates that the American Pacific Fleet has been deprived of its fighting capacity. As for the Australian Navy, it is as good as gone.

Cruisers Vital to U.S.

"Under the current circumstances, A-class cruisers are of vital necessity for the American fleet. If ever the United States navy should be able to muster its remnant ships and launch a desperate offensive, its Pacific Fleet, without A-class cruisers, would be something equivalent to a 'giant without limbs.' That the Imperial Naval Forces crushed as many as five A-class cruisers in the Battle off the Solomons is extraordinarily significant.

"The reason why the American navy organized a fleet so large is due, I presume, to the fact that it is now frantic in retaining Australia under its command with every means available until the American Fleet is reorganized.

"Inasmuch as the attack route through Wake and Guam Islands has been cut off by the Japanese Navy and a part of the Aleutians has been placed under Japan's control, Australia is now the only military base left for America. Accordingly, the United States seems to value the strategic importance of Australia much more than we imagine.

Huge Mass of Soldiers Lost

"The enemy fleet shattered in the waters off the Solomons included many transports. It is presumable that they were carrying many soldiers. The dispatch of such a large number of transports was indeed a dangerous step, but the United States is now in so desperate a position as to have had risked such a move.

"The Battle off the Solomons has virtually put an end to the existence of the American and Australian fleets and has reduced Australia to an 'orphan of the Pacific.'

"The ship production plan of President Roosevelt is far from materialization, for America is suffering from a shortage of man power and has been deprived of the supplies of such important materials as tin and rubber. Thus, the American fleet is doomed to travel the way of destruction in the future.

"It is an interesting problem in what way the Washington authorities will announce the results of the recent sea battle before the nation. When the facts are unveiled before the Americans, they, who have been rather jubilant over the fabricated reports in the Battle off Midway, will be driven into despair. Roosevelt will suffer agony both from within and without."

Four Japanese Girls Educated in U.S. Wax Enthusiastic Over Shonan Recovery

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Four Japanese girls educated in the United States, who are on board the exchange ship Asama Maru which reached Shonan City on August 8, said that they were surprised to see Shonan City in perfect order when interviewed by a Domei correspondent today.

The four girls are Miss Shizuko Yoshimura of Nashville Madison School in Tennessee, Miss Takeko Takahashi of Western Maryland College, Miss Michiko Yamaguchi of Philadelphia School of Dramatic Arts, and Miss Motoko Fujishiro of Buckingham School in Boston.

Miss Takahashi said to the correspondent, "I expected to find the city completely destroyed by the war."

Miss Takahashi said to the correspondent, "I expected to find the the city printed in Japanese characters, said, "Japanese is being spoken all over the city, and even the street-vendors understand it."

"As we visited the Raffles Botanical Garden, Malay children were singing the Aikoku March in perfect Japanese. They seem to speak the language even more fluently than myself," Miss Fujishiro confessed.

"We were delighted to see many war-prisoners happily engaged in their work," Miss Yamaguchi told the reporter.

In concluding their interview, the four girls said, "We enjoyed our trip through the restored Shonan City. It was even inspiring to see with our own eyes the great achievements by the Japanese since their occupation."

LOTTERY TICKETS ISSUED BY BURMESE AUTHORITIES

Move Taken to Garner Bigger Receipts—10,000,000 Rupees Placed on Market

Domei

RANGOON, August 8.—The central administrative organ of Burma, which has decided to issue lottery tickets four times a year hence in order to make receipts bigger, will place on the market for the first time two rupee tickets totaling 10,000,000 rupees on August 10.

Sixty per cent of the total sales will be paid back at the following rates:

1st prize	100,000 rupees	1 person
2nd prize	50,000 rupees	2 persons
3rd prize	20,000 rupees	2 persons
4th prize	10,000 rupees	4 persons
5th prize	5,000 rupees	15 persons
6th prize	1,000 rupees	100 persons
7th prize	500 rupees	290 persons

In case the total sales exceed the estimated amount, the prizes will be increased. Generally, the total sales exceed the estimated amount by 150 per cent.

If this materializes, the first prize will become 150,000 rupees.

Burmese are put in a transport of joy in anticipation of a big prize.

Hsinking Sends Treasures

Over 200 priceless national treasures of Manchoukuo arrived at Tokyo Station on Monday evening from Manchoukuo for display to the public at the Uyeno Imperial Museum for 15 days, beginning September 10, in observance of Manchoukuo's decennial anniversary, reports Domei.

The treasures were brought to Japan by members of the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Society and members of the Manchoukuoan National Museum.

Eye-Witness Tells Of Hawaii Attack

(Continued From Page 1)

ment that the warship Arizona was sent to its watery grave.

Alarm Was Sounded

Just about this time the air raid sirens resounded throughout the entire city of Honolulu. Army trucks rumbled madly to and fro in the streets. Then came the broadcast from the Honolulu Radio Station instructing all the servicemen to return to their respective posts. The voice of the announcer broadcasting trembled. In a short time, the anti-aircraft guns began to spit fire, but the Japanese planes persistently kept on bombing. I felt my face perspiring. Down came the Japanese bombers in a power dive. I witnessed the gallant and death-defying feats of our planes flying serenely amid the fireworks emitted by the enemy's anti-aircraft guns. I had once witnessed a bombing drill which took place at Hamamatsu. Our "sea eagles" which participated in this drill acted most composedly with great presence of mind. Those "sea eagles" which took part in the Pearl Harbor attack had this same presence of mind and composure, and I thought "how promisingly strong are they" and could not help shed tears of joy. This I can clearly recall.

Soon after, a number of armed policemen rushed into our Consulate-General. But my mind was occupied in thinking of the results of the Pearl Harbor attack. Had that plane returned safe, or what were the fates of those heroes who had perpetrated those dare-devil feats in their decisive attack against the enemy? In fact I had witnessed them in action with my own eyes, my living eyes. As a Japanese, could I ask for a greater happiness? Was there anyone as blessed as I? I made up my mind that I would not care what happened to myself. From the afternoon of that day began my life of imprisonment of half a year. It was not until I reached Lourenco Marques that I heard of the nine heroes who participated in the Pearl Harbor attack. No doubt, it was when the clouds of spray went up in the harbor that the torpedoes discharged by the Pearl Harbor Special Attack Flotilla had struck the hulls of the American warships and had instantly sunk them. My greatest regret is that I am not able to relate to the departed souls of these nine heroes, who gave their lives for their country, the deep feeling I felt at the time I witnessed the actual scene of the battle!

CHINESE IN SHANGHAI NOW PRO-JAPANESE

Crowd Library in City to Learn About Nippon Culture—Books And Periodicals Popular

A pro-Japanese atmosphere now prevails in Shanghai which was once a hotbed of anti-Japanese terrorism. Chinese who are eager to learn things Japanese are crowding the Japanese library there, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from the city.

The Shanghai Modern Japanese Science Library has gradually become the center of Japanese culture and it is now an indispensable institution for the propagation of Japanese culture, according to the Nichi Nichi dispatch. Some 300 Chinese people daily used the library before the war but the number now has increased by some 500, among whom many women are counted. The night library in the open which was started some time back in 1940 has become so popular that some 900 persons are always present. The staff members are kept busy giving advices on books and guidance on some study matters.

According to a recent investigation Japanese novels are most popular among the readers, holding some 40 per cent of the entire readers, says the Nichi Nichi report. Some of the popular novels are "Genghis Khan" (Mongolian ruler, 1162-1227, who ruled as far as Central Asia) written by Shiro Ozaki, and "Monsho" (family insignia) and "Kazoku Kaigi" (family conference) both by Riichi Yokomitsu and "Nippon Jin" (Japanese) by Heisuke Sugiyama. The popularity of those novels manifests the eagerness of the Chinese in their study of Japanese culture and thoughts.

Next to the novels, books on technical terms are widely read more from necessity than from pleasure. They are followed by periodicals and books on chemical industry, such as on the technique of automobile repairing and on high way traffic construction.

Among the collection of some 40,000 books there are some 5,000 donated by the Japanese residents in Shanghai and some by a Chinese priest who is residing in the French Concession.

The same library established a Japanese language school sometime ago. Some 3,000 students are enrolled there while the literary club has more than 700 members. The club is a kind of moving library founded for the convenience of the members who live far away from the library building. Books are carried on a wagon and are distributed among the members.

With the purpose of encouraging the reading habit of the masses, the establishment of local libraries are also being considered.

Demand for books is increasing every day, some 70,000 of "The collection of Japanese and Chinese conversations" and more than 20,000 of pocket books on "Japanese Conversation" have already been sold. As to periodicals, "Josei" (women's voice) has a monthly circulation of 4,000 which is followed by "Toko" (East Light) published by the Tourist Bureau, "Kabun Mainichi" and the Pacific Weekly.

The popularity of Japanese books and periodicals shows how eager the Chinese people are in their study of anything Japanese, said the Nichi Nichi dispatch.

SHANGHAI CLEANS UP NOTORIOUS DISTRICT

Undesirable Elements Completely Eradicated in West Section of City

From "badlands" to a model peace district—this is the bold leap of administrative progress of the Western Shanghai Police Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government under the able mayoralty of Chen Kung-po and gives yet another iron proof of what close Sino-Japanese collaboration can achieve in a remarkably short time.

The agreement concluded on February 1, 1941, between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, concerning the joint patrolling of the Western District, was abolished by a new agreement signed and concluded on May 1 between the two municipal authorities, whereby the entire Western District has since been restored to the full and sole jurisdiction of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

In accordance with the terms of the new agreement, the total of 185 Chinese, Japanese and British police officers and constables who had served with the Western District Special Police Force during the previous year were transferred back to the Shanghai Municipal Police Force as from May 1, 1942, and the W.D.S.P.F. has since been changed into the Western District Police Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government.

The Western District has a population of more than 310,000 souls, comprising Chinese residents and foreigners of different nationalities. Known as "badlands" to American and British scribblers and propagandists before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Western District is now a model peace area. The district has been completely cleared of undesirable elements, peace and order being maintained with great energy, robberies, petty thefts, the operation of gambling dens and opium dens being rendered absolutely impossible under the watchful eye of the authorities of the Western Shanghai Police Bureau. The authorities have also weeded out all reactionary elements, root and all, settled strikes, and adopted and enforced measures for the cheap sale of rice for the benefit of the general public.

Foreign Officers Replaced

The reorganization of the Western District Special Police Force into the Western Shanghai Police Bureau after one year's service since its inauguration in March 1941, was followed immediately after by the reorganization of its five into four branch police stations. All the foreign police officers have been replaced by Chinese police officers. The Chinese police officers have proved themselves capable and efficient in performing their duties and discharging their responsibilities, following on a period of intensive training. In addition to their daily routine, the police authorities have, under special instructions from the Shanghai Special Municipal Government, successfully suppressed hoarding of and profiteering in daily necessities.

The Bureau was moved from its former premises on Great Western Road to its present spacious premises in Avenue Haig on May 11, 1942. Many important changes in the staff of the police were subsequently announced by Commissioner Major-General C. C. Pan.

The administrative policy of the Western Shanghai Police Bureau was summed up by Major-General Pan in the following words: "Under the personal guidance of Mayor Chen Kung-Po, we shall serve our country and people loyally, honestly and energetically, and cooperate with the competent authorities of our friendly Ally, Japan, in all sincerity. We are motivated by the supreme desire to perform our duties and fulfill our responsibilities, and we will leave it to our people to judge us by the merits of our work."

The announcement of the Shanghai Special Municipality issued shortly after the signing of the new agreement on May 1, 1942, stated as follows:

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there is no longer any necessity for the existence of the agreement signed between the Shanghai Special Municipal Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council on February 1, 1941, in regard to the West Shanghai Special Police Force, and accordingly it has now been agreed between the two parties that the said accord be abolished.

"From now on the police administration in the extra-Settlement areas will be handled by the Shanghai Special Municipal Government. The Shanghai Special Municipal Government is sincerely desirous of keeping in close touch with the authorities of the friendly ally, Japan, and the Shanghai Municipal Council for the purpose of successful cooperation.

"As to the foreign residents in the Western District, the Shanghai Special Municipal Government will pay full attention to the work of safeguarding their interests."

Another official announcement on the same subject was issued on the same day by the Shanghai Municipal Council as follows:

"It is agreed between the Shanghai Special Municipal Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council that the provisional agreement signed between the two parties on February 16, 1940, regarding the creation of a police force for the extra-Settlement areas as well as the accord signed on February 1, 1941, concerning the organization of the Shanghai Western District Police Force General Headquarters and the appendix thereto be abolished, effective as from May 1, 1942."

Lands New Move

Indicating the Japanese attitude toward the abolition of the agreement, Major-General Shibesaburo Miyazaki, Chief of the Special Service Section in Shanghai, the same day issued a statement in which he expressed his rejoicings over the fact that the policing rights in the Western District have been transferred to the National Government of China. He expressed the hope that the Chinese authorities would pay full attention to the police administration in that area and make the best effort to maintain peace and order so that protection might be fully enjoyed by the Japanese and other foreign residents in the area.

The operation of night clubs in the Western District came up for review recently by Major-General Pan. "I have issued strict orders that all night clubs in the Western District shall close at 11 o'clock sharp nightly, and I plan to do my best to see that these orders are carried out."

The Commissioner stated that he had reached an agreement with the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Administration regarding the closing hours of night clubs and that he was determined to abide by the agreement.

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切支丹宗門来朝實記

'The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan'

A translation of an anonymous work written in the 5th year of Horeki (1755)

Part 4

Three New Converts

Now after this, through the persuasions of the people a great many persons connected themselves with this sect. From amongst the abovementioned sick persons there were three, who were particularly intelligent and clever, that were retained for the services of the monastery.

One of them whose name was Yeshun, was a Buddhist priest of the Zen sect from the province of Kaga. Being a leper, disgusting to look at, with whom no one would associate, he left his native province, and becoming a beggar and an outcast, wandered to Kyoto.

Here, falling down, he was unable to rise, and when life was almost extinguished, he was brought to the temple of Namban, and by the medical skill of the Brothers, was gradually restored to health and to his original appearance; on this account he joined this sect, and his name changed to Baian.

Another was called Yasuzayemon, a merchant from the province of Senshu, and well known, but neglecting his business, being fond of pleasure and dissolute, he ruined himself by his profligacy; so having squandered all his property, and not being able to find a place to live in, he became a beggar and an outcast. He was diseased, and wandered about here and there, keeping himself alive by eating the scraps that people left.

The third person was a farmer from the province of Izumi, hamlet of Kuromura, by the name of Zengoro. This man had formerly been a rich man, but being profligate and fond of gambling, he gradually became a low fellow.

Being diseased and of disgusting appearance, avoided by others, having neither a home nor character, he at last came to Kyoto, and frequented the neighborhood of the East Temple.

One day, being under the portico of this temple, he and his fellow countryman Yasuzayemon laid eyes on each other. They were both ashamed, but approaching, they talked of old times, and deplored the miserable end to which they had come.

After some time had elapsed, both of these men were cured of their disease at Nambanji. They were clothed, filled with good food, and their names changed, Yasuzayemon being called Gozsmo while Zengoro was called Junmon. The above three men made their home together in Nambanji.

The two Padres frequently taught these men to repeat the Darani (Ave Maria) and to perform various miracles, such as to change a handkerchief into a horse, to make a bird out of dust, to make a withered tree blossom, to turn clods of earth into pearls, to sit upon the air, descend into the earth, to cause clouds to rise, and make it rain or snow.

But two of them, Goszmo and Junmon, after this sect was broken and destroyed, lived in the border of the province of Senshu, where they wrought miracles. Hideyoshi called them to his castle at Fushimi, and being convicted of working miracles, they were punished with death.

Spreading the Faith

Besides these three men, persons who had been cured of their diseases were sent out, in the garb of merchants, not only around Kyoto, but to all the neighboring provinces, using every means to persuade the people, and preaching everywhere about the love and kindness to be found at Nambanji. "There are two celebrated physicians called Brothers, both surgeon and physician, who treat every form of disease, even the most incurable, without failing to cure in a single instance, and who will not receive one cash in remuneration, even if they should be burnt for it.

"Moreover, they supply their patients with food, and to those that are poor, who have wives and children remaining at home, they give money; truly their compassion is great.

"This must be the religion in which a person at once becomes divine quickly; change your religions and become the followers of Jesus."

By circulating such persuasions, great numbers of the grievously poor, sick and afflicted, joined this sect; and when it became gradually circulated from one to another, that food was provided for the sick, and also the wants of their wives, children, and all the members of their families, how numerous soever they might be, were cared for, even those who were but a little sick came and joined them.

Thus this religion day by day grew and prospered, so that not only the common people of the towns and the farmers, but great numbers of the military class and nobility became its followers.

Now, in order to bring Japan into subjection to Namban and to supply funds for this purpose, ships came from Namban yearly, bringing the revenue of fifteen of the provinces.

The Padres sent back a register of the number of persons who joined them yearly to the King—so many hundreds this year, so many thousands this year, and of the success of their stratagem to subjugate the country without the use of military weapons.

Nobunaga Worried

Nobunaga, hearing the reports of the extraordinary doings of this sect, in his heart repented of what he had done, as it constantly became more and more numerous. Fearing that it might be a source of trouble in the future, he assembled his Ministers and said:

"There are many marvelous stories about the Temple of Namban that I built, especially of their giving money to those persons who join them. Now as respects the Buddhist, it is a rule that every one shall make some offering to the temple if it be only a sheet of paper, or half a sen, but, on the contrary that alms should be given out from the monastery makes this sect look very suspicious. I am now, at least, heartily sorry that I did not follow the advice that Dozen gave at first. If I let it alone, it is impossible to say how great an evil it may become. Let each of you give his opinion, whether I had not better destroy this sect, and send the Padres home to their own country."

Maeda and Geni boldly advanced and said: "As to Nambanji and the subject of destroying it, we think Your Excellency has delayed it too long. For already has the religion spread, not only over Kyoto, but all the neighboring provinces of the nobles, the military class, Your Excellency's own retainers,—and even of this assembly, many honor the sect, and have joined the religion of Jesus. If you determine to destroy it at once, it is impossible to say how great a disturbance and revolt it might occasion. Your Excellency had better wait until a more favorable time."

Nobunaga, assenting to the truth of this, said: "As I am so ignorant, whenever you have a suitable plan, tell it without hesitation." The assembly was then dismissed.

Rebellion

Soon after this it was reported to Nobunaga by express that Araki Settsu-no-Kami had rebelled, and was about to make war on him. When Nobunaga heard it, he could not believe this was possible of one on his most meritorious generals, and thinking it must be a mistake sent Akechi Hyugano-Kami to ascertain the truth.

As there remained no doubt about the truth of the rebellion, orders were given to suppress it, when it was reported that Takayama had also joined the rebels. Nobunaga said that "he had heard that Takayama was one of the sect of Jesus; now this sect professes to make in its principal study to have no connection with unrighteousness, but here is Takayama making common cause with rebellion. I will therefore destroy this sect."

The Padres were called, and when this intention was made known to them, they were astounded. Now Sakuma, Kunai Kyo Hoin and Otsu Denjuro (three of Nobunaga's principal generals) who also belonged to this sect, went to the castle of Takatsuka, residence of Takayama, and informed him of the intention of Nobunaga, and persuaded him to submit to reason and return to his allegiance, and to give hostages to Nobunaga to this effect. On this account the destruction of the monastery of Namban was again put off.

Now, after this the country was gradually restored to tranquillity, and Nobunaga became Shogun over the whole empire. During his whole reign the Christian Padres propagated their religion as much as they pleased; but the country being again thrown into confusion, Nobunaga at last, in the 10th year, 6th month and 2nd day of the era called Tensho in the rebellion of Akechi Mitsuhide, was killed in Honnoji in Kyoto.

Shogun Hideyoshi

Akechi Mitsuhide was also slain by Hideyoshi, and Hideyoshi became Shogun who grasping the four seas, tranquilized the whole empire. Thus the Namban monastery and the Christian religion flourished from the 11th year of the era called Yeiroku, until the 13th year of the era called Tensho, which was 18 years. It was finally destroyed by Hideyoshi.

Now while this sect was most flourishing, owing to distributing money daily without distinction, to priests and citizens, men and women, not only in the five provinces about Kyoto, but along the seven great highways, there were monasteries erected, and again monasteries branching out from these, so that the sect became widely extended.

Hideyoshi at this time was living in the Yodo Castle. It was his constant opinion that the sect was a suspicious one. The Padres saw that Hideyoshi, so unlike Nobunaga, had no liking for their religion, so they set themselves to devise some way by which they might influence him in their favor.

Now, at this time there was a very skillful carpenter called Nakai Hanbei, for whom Hideyoshi had a great liking, and whom he kept always near him. He afterwards promoted him over all the others, changed his name to Shuri, and presented him with a house.

Scheme

Everybody strove to please him. Placing his old mother with a female servant in the house, he himself was always attending to his duty near Hideyoshi. Now Baian who dwelled at the Namban monastery thought no better plan could be devised than to win over this Shuri to join the sect and so make use of him to influence Hideyoshi; being the head man, all the carpenters of the empire would, of course, follow his example and join the sect.

In the first place he set himself about to devise a plan to induce his mother to join them. So one day, accompanied with a servant handsomely dressed and riding in a palanquin he came about the time of sunset to Kyoto and stopped before the house of Shuri.

He sent his servant to say to the mother that a priest from the main temple at Kyoto, having gone to the province Senshu on business returning, had become belated; and as the country was in a disturbed state, he was afraid to enter Kyoto in the night, and seeing this dwelling he prayed for a night's lodging.

The old mother believing what he said, although the master of the house was absent, yet as it was an honorable priest who wanted lodging, she could not refuse, and gave him a friendly welcome. Baian acknowledged the favor and lodged there that night.

(To Be Continued)

Secret of Dwarf Tree Known Only to Horticulturists of Japan

In contrast to the giant trees of Japan, the cultivation of dwarf trees shows the love of the people for little things.

The secret process for stunting these amazing trees without injuring their perfect form belongs to these ingenious people, although it is known that either "sake" or alcohol is utilized. So treated, a tree one hundred years old or more may never exceed two or three feet in height. The dwarfed tree is placed on a rack on the porchway, so characteristic to Japanese dwellings, or it is kept indoors.

The pine is one of the most popular midgets, being preferred not only because of its rich, deep color, but also for its long life and the willingness of its branches to bend into various shapes, which the Japanese are fond of inducing from nature. The plum, cherry, and maple are other popular trees for dwarfing, while those that bear fruit, such as the pomegranate and Buddha's fingers, are particularly prized.

Horticulturists specialize in cultivating these trees, selling them to gardeners, who in turn, show equal skill in training the branches by clipping, wiring, and binding them with bamboo. Grafting is practiced to regulate the growth to some specified size.

The result is expert, whether the intent has been to keep the exact proportions and appearance of the tree in its natural state, or whether fantastic or conventional shapes such as dragons, ships, fans and umbrellas are desired. Bamboo frames made in such shapes are used for this latter purpose. Often a tree is trained to resemble the growth of another, such as a plum to droop like a willow, the weeping plum being a particular favorite among dwarfed trees.

The cultivation of dwarfed trees received a great impetus when flower pots, as such, were imported from China in the 18th century. Most of the pots now used are simple objects of art, made in various shapes, often of glazed ware in quiet tones of brown, sage green, grad and other colors which harmonize well with the trees.

It is a fashionable hobby among the upper classes, who can afford to collect dwarfed trees, to raise and train their own. Some of these little trees can take a lifetime of care. Exhibitions are frequently held of these collections, and judges choose the best dwarfed trees according to their artistic features and rarity. A fine dwarfed tree may be worth so much as several thousand yen.

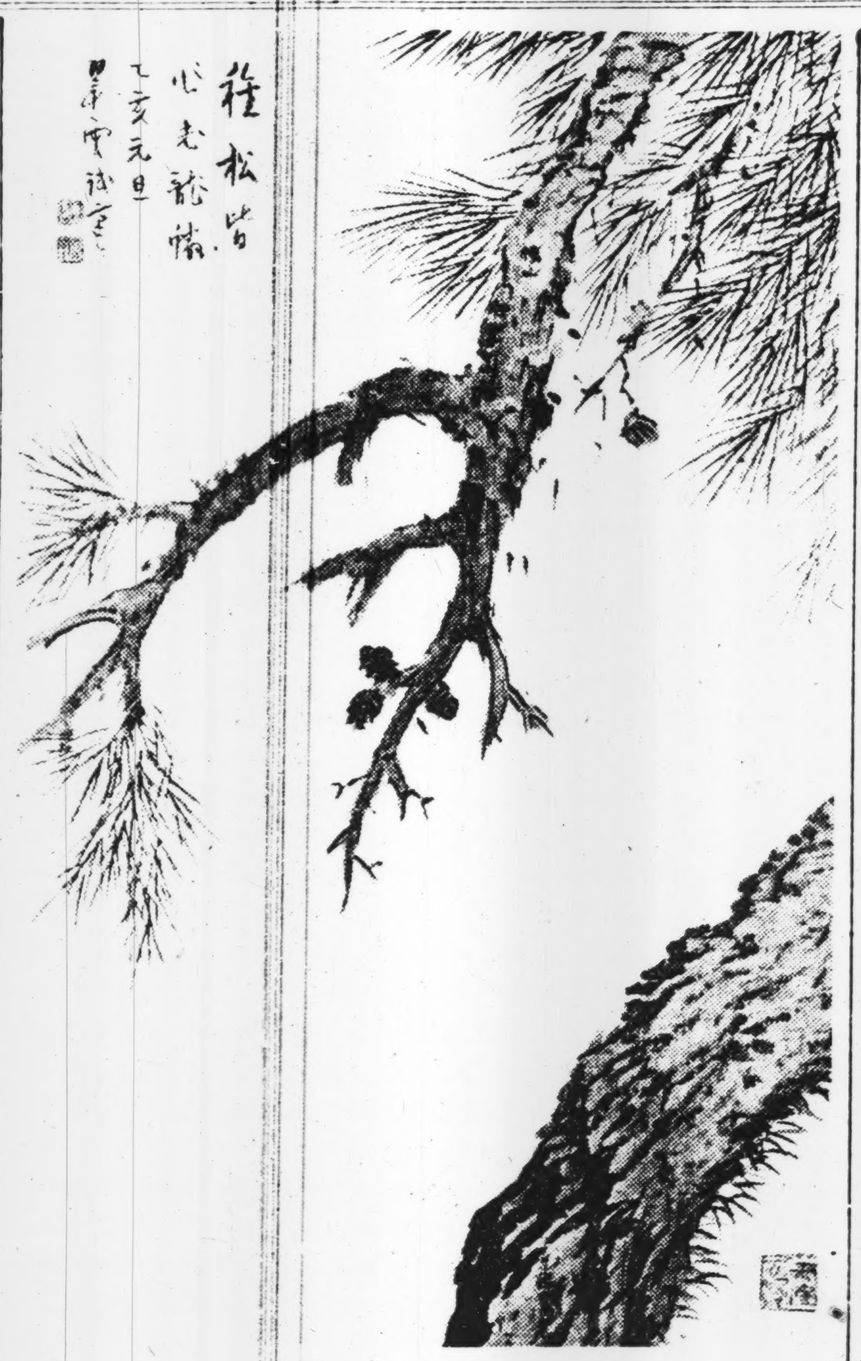
Lay on The Ruined Chapel Of Takechi

Kamo No Kimitari-Hito

The Spring mists hover round
  the hill.
The Hill of Kagu, where of old
The Gods descended, sacred
  still.
The pine-breeze murmurs through the world:
A little ripple grows and fades,
As the light air the clear pool
  stirs.
The cherry blooms still star the
  glades,
Mist-wreaths of blossom 'mid
  dark firs.
The wild duck seeks his mate,
  the teal
Rise from the reeds on whirring wings.
But on the lake no cleaving
  keel
Over the shining water swings.
Empty, the pleasure-barges lie,
Oarless and desolate they float;
No more for waiting courtiers
  ply,
As in Imperial days remote.

Envoy

On the straight cedar-shafts the
  moss grows green,
Witness how long this solitude
  has been!



Symbol of Strength

Painting by Taikan Yokoyama—Founder of Japan Fine Arts Institute.

The Way of the Warrior

Part 2

On the Question of Filial Piety

From Daidoji Yuzan's Budo Shoshinshu
(K.B.S. 2600 Anniversary Essay Series)

One who is a samurai should base his conduct on a strong sense of filial duty. And however capable and clever and eloquent and handsome one may be born, if he is unfilial he is of no use at all. For Bushido, the Way of the Warrior, requires a man's conduct to be correct in all points.

If there is no discrimination in all matters there will be no knowledge of what is right. And one who does not know what is right can hardly be called a samurai. Now he who has this complete insight realizes that his parents are the authors of his being and that he is part of their flesh and blood.

It is from the inclination to exalt this part which is ourselves that matters sometimes arise that lead us to slight the parental origin of it. This is want to discrimination of the order of cause and effect.

Now in rendering filial obligations to parents there are two varieties. The first is where the parent's disposition is honest and he educates his children with sincere kindness and leaves them all his property including an income above the average and weapons and household treasures as well as arranging good marriages for them.

When such a parent retires it is neither praiseworthy nor remarkable that his children should look after him and treat him with all consideration.

Even toward a complete outsider, if he is an intimate friend and goes out of his way to be helpful to us, we feel very kindly disposed and do anything we can for him though it may be contrary to our own interests.

How much deeper then must the bond of affection be where our parents are concerned? So however much we do for them as children, we cannot but feel that however well we fulfil our filial duties it is never really quite adequate.

And this is just the ordinary filial piety that is not anything remarkable. But where the parent is not kind but old and crotchety and is always nagging, insisting that the household property belongs to him who gives his children nothing, and without considering the scanty means of the family is always making all kinds of importunate demeans of the family is always mak- friends for drink, food and clothes,

And not only so but whenever he meets other people he says something to this effect, "This beastly son of mine is unfilial and so I have to put up with all kinds of discomfort. You have no idea what a bad time I have in my old age," thus giving his children a bad name among outsiders.

Even such a cantankerous parent must be reverenced as a parent and his bad temper be appeased and his aged infirmities condoled with and regretted, and that without showing any signs of annoyance.

For exerting oneself to the utmost for such a parent is real filial piety. And a samurai who possesses this spirit when he enters the service of a feudal lord will thoroughly understand the Way of Loyalty and will show it not only when his master is prosperous but also if he meets adversity, and will not leave his side when his hundred horsemen are reduced to ten and this ten to one, but will defend him to the last, regarding his life as nothing in carrying out a warrior's fealty.

And so though the terms "parent" and "lord," "filial conduct" and "loyalty" are distinct, they are in no way different in meaning. There is a saying of the ancients, "Look for a royal retainer among the filial;" and it is quite unreasonable to think that if a man is unfilial to his parents he can at the same time be loyal to his master.

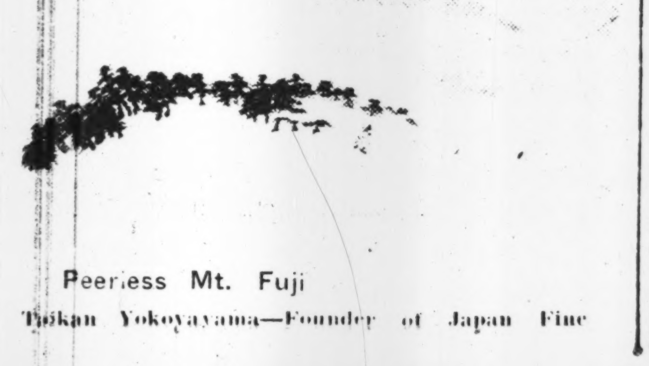
For if anyone is incapable of carrying out his filial duties to his parents from whom he sprung, it is very unlikely that he will give loyal service to a lord, who is no relation, out of pure gratitude.

When he enters a lord's service an unfilial son of this kind will be critical of any shortcoming of his master, and when he does not approve of anything he will throw off his allegiance and slip away at a critical moment or betray his lord by giving himself up to the enemy. There are examples of such disgraceful conduct in all periods and it is to be shunned with abhorrence.

Sighs

Kuramochi No Asomi Chitose

The mists that drift across the
  hill—
High Hill of Ohonu—
They are my sighs that hover
  chill,
Of sorrow born across the hill—
High Hill of Ohonu!



Peerless Mt. Fuji

Painting by Taikan Yokoyayama—Founder of Japan Fine Arts Institute.

The Frontier Pusher

In the footsteps of Kan Nokai, who was only a priest, but who beat the explorers at their own game....

KENGO MIYAMOTO
(Sunday Mainichi)

By breaking through the Yunnan frontier in the Burma operation, the Imperial Army has marched into the land where Kan Nokai, a Japanese priest, entered 42 years ago to go to Tibet. This Nokai is one of the two Japanese that went to explore Tibet in the Meiji era and all contact with whom was lost.

It was not from a mere youthful lust for adventure that Kan Nokai planned this Tibet exploration. A priest to the core, he had headed for the distant land to carry on the wish of his teacher Bunyu Nanjo. He had gone from a fervent wish to learn more of Buddha's teachings.

First Tibet Exploration

The first Tibet exploration was planned in January of the 32nd year of Meiji. All preparations were made in Chungking and on April 1 of the same year, Nokai left there, passed through Chengtu, climbed the Omei-shan, and on May 12, reached Tachenlu, where he remained for a while.

On July 8, he left Tachenlu with Enga Teramoto, who had come from Peking with the same purpose. It is recorded that on their way Nokai was attacked by a wild dog and received wounds in six places. Again, at another place the two were attacked by bandits.

Notwithstanding these dangers the two plodded on, reaching Patang on August 11. They then tried to enter Tibet, but gave up the idea as the natives proved to be too hostile.

On October 1, they left Patang for Tachenlu, where the two parted, Teramoto returning to Peking and Nokai remaining there. He passed that year in that region, translating the sutras during his leisure. This translation remains to this day as his only work, the "Tibetan Prajnaparamita sutra."

Sencond Expedition

On May 17 of the 33rd year of Meiji, he attempted his second Tibet exploration. Leaving Tachenlu, he headed for Chengtu, to take the Tsinghai route. At Chengtsu he lodged at the home of Tachiyuki Nakashima, a former classmate of his. It is said that Nakai had become so Chinese in his appearance that Nakashima could hardly recognize him.

On June 1 he left Chengtu, and finally reached Sining on August 8, where he made all preparations to cross the Tsinghai. He was, however, stopped from this reckless idea by a Chinese. According to the Chinese, there were two routes to Tibet by way of Tsinghai. One passed through the southern part of Tsinghai, but this route was hardly taken. The other, which passed through the northern part, was usually taken by the merchants and Tibetan pilgrims. As it would take at least four months to reach the destination, and provisions would have to be taken, the way would be an extremely difficult one.

Nokai, however, was not to be influenced by this advice. He was quite prepared for any danger. To him who was resolved to even risk his life, starvation was just an insignificant matter.

Fortunately, there was a caravan leaving for Tibet in August. Hearing this, he immediately prepared to join it. But misfortune befell him. On August 22, bandits looted his home and took all his possessions and money, making it impossible for him to go on the journey. Even the strong and resolute Nokai could not but cry at this calamity.

With no way of carrying on his ardent wish, he could only return to Chungking. He, however, did not give up his hope. Soon upon reaching Chungking, he started preparing for a third attempt.

By Way of Yunnan

As the first two turned out to be failures, this time he decided to take an entirely different course, although he had at first planned to take the first course. This third course, which no one imagined would be his last, was to be by way of Yunnan Province.

He knew the danger of this course. In a letter to Bunyu Nanjo he writes to the following effect:

"I intend to leave here tomorrow and head for Yunnan. It is impossible for me to say what danger awaits me there. Although I am using your Tibetan dictionary with the greatest care, I cannot say what may happen to me. I am greatly worried about this journey."

We can easily imagine the danger of the route to make the courageous and unflinching Nokai utter such depressed words.

He left Chungking on February 21 of the 34th year of Meiji, reaching the capital city of Yunnan Province on March 30, where he remained for several days, and on April 16, reached Tali, where he wrote two letters, one of which was addressed to Reverend Ryozen Tani, head of the Education Department of the Kyoto Higashi Honganji. His strong resolution, transcending all thoughts of life or death can be perceived in this letter.

In his other letter dated April 18 and addressed to his teacher, the Reverend Bunyu Nanjo, he stated that he would leave for Lingkongfu on the following day, by which we can see that he left Talifu on April 19. This letter was his last. No word was heard from him after this, and it could only be surmised that he had become lost in the wild lands lying west of Talifu.

No Word From Nokai

Several years passed with no word from the explorer. However no one worried for every one believed that the strong and dauntless Nokai was absorbed in his study of the Tibetan language and Buddhism after safely reaching his destination. Besides, he had written in his last letter to Reverend Tani that thenceforth it would be extremely difficult for him to send word.

However, a year passed and then another with no word whatsoever from him. His relatives and friends became anxious about his safety.

Then on a night in December of the 36th year of Meiji, he appeared in a dream of his wife, Shizuko Nokai, as a convict lying on a stretcher. By this dream, his family was forced to believe that he had died a cruel death on his way to Tibet. Mrs. Nokai immediately went to Tokyo to discuss the matter with Dr. Nanjo and her husband's acquaintances. However, Yunnan being so far away, they could only wait for time to solve the matter.

Some were of the opinion that Nokai had not died. As he had often said that he wished to study quietly in Tibet for ten years, they believed him to be following his wish. One shouldn't be so alarmed just because he had not written for four or five years, they said. As this opinion seemed quite reasonable, the attempt of making a search for Nokai was dropped altogether.

News of Death

Then unexpected tidings of an evil nature arrived. On July 8 of the 38th year of Meiji, Nokai's father informed his friends that the murder of his son by Tibetan natives in the middle of December of the 36th year of Meiji had been ascertained.

The newspapers and magazines of that time took up the matter, expressing their regret that so great a plan was left unaccomplished.

A memorial rite was also held by his friends at the Asakusa Hongwanji and Nokai suddenly became known throughout the country as the valiant and ardent explorer-priest.

According to rumors, Nokai was assailed by the villainous natives on the Tibetan frontier. However, he managed to escape into a house, on the wall of which he wrote a poem and signed his name.

As this rumor came from a dependable source, the family and friends of the ill-fated priest believed it. However, the following year it was found that this rumor was groundless.

Situation Clarified

Tetsuzo Harada, interpreter for the Army, clarified the situation in the following article, appearing in the August 2 issue of that year of the Osaka Mainichi:

"I, Tetsuzo Harada, first met Reverend Nokai while studying Chinese at the Tokyo Eikisha. I then left for China before the Reverend and met him again in the winter of the 31st year of Meiji. In June of the following year I met him again near the Tibetan frontier. The Reverend, who tried to enter Tibet from that region, was prevented by the officials and changed his course to that of Tsinghai. I lost all track of him for a long period of time until November 4 of the 33rd year, when he came to me after suffering persecution from the natives.

"After recuperating at my home for three months, he made another attempt into Tibet, this time by the Yunnan way. In the 36th year I happened to pass through Yunnan and stopped at an inn, on a torn wall of which I found a Japanese poem written by an unknown hand. Hearing that Reverend Nokai had once stopped at this inn, I was greatly touched by the poem and traced it upon a paper. Your article appearing in December of the 36th year, saying that the Reverend wrote a poem and signed his name on the wall at the time of the disaster might be a mere rumor coming from the above fact."

Danger in Travel

Groundless rumors are bound to rise when a person is missing. However, when available facts are brought together, this last rumor may be the nearest to the truth.

Anyone traveling through the Chinese continent must be aware of three great dangers, namely sickness, wild animals, and persecution from the natives, the last comprising 90 per cent of the danger. Keiichi Ura was most likely killed by the natives. It was the natives also that killed Major Nakamura at the time of the Manchurian Affair. From the above alone, we may surmise that Nokai, too, met with the same fate.

Enga Teramoto

Enga Teramoto is a priest of the Otani School of the Shin Sect like Nokai and a fellow Tibet explorer of the latter. He had left Kyoto on July of the 30th year of Meiji to go on his expedition.

After remaining in Peking for a while, he left there on June 27 of the 22nd year, and meeting Nokai at Tachenlu, promised to go with him, but the failure of the trip had forced him to leave Nokai and go back to Peking.

He then took another course and succeeded in entering Tibet, where he studied Tibetan sutras in the various universities there. Believing that he would yet have the chance of meeting Nokai some day, he had always been on the lookout but to no avail whatsoever.

On October 1 of the 38th year, he stopped at Shanghai on his way back from Tibet, where he found out for the first time that Nokai was missing.

In the summer of the 41st year he came to Peking by way of Tsinghai and Wutai-shan with the ruler of Tibet to accompany the latter to Japan. The first link between Japanese and Tibetan Buddhists was made at this time.

Teramoto took this opportunity and asked the high officials of Tibet to have a search made for Nokai. A scrupulous search was made immediately, but it brought no result.

Nokai's Youth

Nokai was a robust person with large eyes and full cheeks. A born explorer, he had had many adventures even in his childhood days. The desire for a Tibetan exploration had been burning in his heart since the days of his youth but it was not until the 31st year of Meiji that he had finally asked for his father's permission.

The permission, however, was not granted on the ground that the attempt would be too dangerous. Seeing the unmovable will of his son, the father had his son marry in August of the same year to quench the youthful ardour.

But soon after marriage, Nokai bade farewell to his teacher, Dr. Nanjo, and his friends and on November 10, set out on his adventure.

The exploration, of course, had always been his desire. But the wish to fulfill his teacher's will had pushed him to put his desire into execution. Then there was the Higashi Honganji of the great Shin sect in his background. It was the Higashi Honganji that had subsidized his journey, although the allowance was far from being enough, as can be seen from his last letter. After he was robbed in Tsinghai, he was so poverty-stricken that he had to sell the last of his clothes.

Nokai Forgotten

It was some time in the 2nd year of Taisho, or 1913. I met a certain Anki Narita, who was well versed in Chinese, at the Chinese Language Research Society in Anton, Manchuria. Being a friend of Nokai, he wrote an article to Dr. Nanjo, stating that it would affect the dignity of our nation to leave the matter of Nanko as it was without making further investigation.

Since the outbreak of the current war, many great characters who have rendered meritorious services in the continent and in the South are being publicized in the papers and magazines, but Nokai, on the other hand, seems to be completely forgotten.

Principle of Beauty Pervades Daily Life Of Nippon's People

By M. OSHIMA
(Japan From Within)

Homage is paid to the fine aesthetic creativeness of ancient Greece as well as of modern Europe in painting, sculpture, architecture and music, but no one loves beauty more than do the Japanese, who though a practical people, carry their artistic taste into the smallest detail of their daily living. Not for utility alone do they design their furniture, their pottery, their clothing, their food, but for beauty as well. And this principle of beauty in their daily life is all-pervading.

Observe Japanese houses; though partly for practical reasons, they are not massive and imposing mansions, but light and impermanent, with an eye preeminently for beauty. Being extremely sensitive, the Japanese are gifted with an instinctive taste for the aesthetic, and an intuitive feeling for form and color.

Simplicity and immaculateness are the keynote of Japanese interiors. A special alcove is designed for hangings and flowers. Any such ornamentation is changed frequently to rest the eye and delight the mind; not to exhibit at once all of one's possessions, but by restraint to give the thing displayed its full value. Flowers are not thrown into a vase, but carefully arranged according to principles of the floral art.

Flower arrangement is an important part of every girl's training. Beauty is not mere beauty, not meaningless, in Japan. Every art and every detail of beauty has behind it some significance. So in flower arrangement, the principle of the three units, represented by three flowers or branches of graded height, signifies heaven ("ten"), earth ("chi"), and man ("jin"), joined by the principle of harmony, or unity. And nature is brought into the house to illustrate man's harmony with heaven and earth.

Beauty is not achieved by contrast, nor by isolation, but by harmony to create an atmosphere; for beauty is not to look at but to experience and to feel, letting it penetrate the senses, not through the eye alone. When a Japanese contemplates beauty, he does so in serenity and with a quiet, disciplined spirit to harmonize with the atmosphere of beauty which he breathes.

In the feudal days the house of a samurai was quite different from that of a merchant. The merchant's house did not have the higher outer walls and massive gate that surrounded the samurai's house to protect him from his enemies. The merchant's house had very narrow doors, so narrow that he had to squeeze in sideways, for he believed in the superstition that gold flies out of doors too wide and that it remains safest in dark places. His house was designed, therefore, in keeping with his then contemptible pursuit of money-making, while the samurai's house was fashioned to suit his dignity and exalted position of warrior.

By The Wide Sea

Kuramochi No Asomi Chitose
(Manyoshu)

By the wide sea, wherein the
  great whales dwell,
Pleasant it is to wander o'er the
  shore,
And watch the seaweed tendrils
  undulate
In the green depths translucent,
  to and fro.
Fair 'tis to see the thousand ripples gleam,
In endless sequence in the
  morning calm;
And in the eventide to watch
  the curves
Of myriad wavelets breaking
  ceaselessly;
While always from the depths
  of ocean rolls
Through months and years the
  ever-heaving swell.
Pleasant it is on Suminoye's
  strand
To watch the great white combers break in foam!

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN P.I. SATISFACTORY

Planned Economy Supersedes American Liberalism in Islands

MONEY RUNNING SMOOTHLY

Japanese Return Cereals Firm To Filipinos as Food Problem Solved

The American brand of liberalism has been wiped out and reconstruction on the new order line of economy is being pushed forward in the Philippines, notes the Diamond in its digest of the economic situation in the islands.

Economic undertakings in the Philippines are being planned in accordance with the special circumstances of the respective areas and are being carried out with the swiftness characteristic of Japanese military operations.

While preparations are being made for the accumulation of national defense materials on one hand, strenuous efforts are being continued on the other for the solution of the various pending problems with which the Philippines has been confronted since the outbreak of the war, including food, oil, transportation and currency questions.

While the Philippines was American territory, its economic life depended on the exports of sugar, hemp, copra, gold and the like to the United States and imports from it of all kinds of industrial products. It is true that there were cotton spinneries and paper-mills run by the National Development Company, but their outputs were negligible.

Planning Wanted

In the circumstances, for the conduct of economy in the rejuvenated Philippines it was considered imperative to put the production of various kinds of agricultural produce on a planned basis along with the increased production of minerals in the interests of security of defense material supplies and to effect an adjustment in the supply and demand of those materials whose production was not sufficient in the Philippines. In the financial aspect of the work, it was also necessary to rebuild currency on a new basis because of the possibility of confusion in the money market as a result of the retreat of American capital.

In respect of agricultural products, a five-year program has already been drawn up after a careful and elaborate study and research by experts, including the important question of crops. Under this plan, proper measures will be taken in regard to sugar, copra, Manila hemp and other products of which there is superabundant output, and the cultivation of raw cotton, ramie and jute, whose output is not sufficient within the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be strongly encouraged.

As regards the materials which are scarce in the Philippines, such as oil and foodstuffs, readjustment of consumption has been made, and thus the economic life of the Philippines is being reorganized in favor of planned economy under the guidance of Japan bit by bit, the American type of liberalism being steadily superseded by the new orders.

Success Achieved

The staple food of the Filipinos is rice, as is the case with our people, and only a small number of them residing in Manila take bread as their main diet. In the pre-war days, the Philippines had been importing nearly one million bales of rice from Thailand, Burma, and French Indo-China. For this reason, our military authorities, upon entry into Manila, took over the National Cereals Company and, after negotiations with the municipal government, put on sale the rice held in stock by the above company on a controlled basis through the twelve markets in the city. A certain quantity of rice was sold to those who could present certificates of citizenship. Subsequently the authorities of our Military Administrative Department returned the National Cereals Company to the Philippines, and the distribution of rice has since been carried on through organizations similar to the neighborhood groups in our country. The range of items of daily necessaries which are distributed through these neighborhood groups has been extended to cover cotton goods, matches, tobacco, soap, sugar, comestible oils and the like. As regards rice, the authorities dispatched experts of the National Cereals Company to various points in Central Luzon for them to look into the crop outlook, transportation and labor conditions, and, on the strength of their reports, efforts have been made toward economical buying, cleaning and transportation of unhulled rice.

Jorge Vargas, administrative chief of the Philippines, on May 14 issued an order stipulating that all uncultivated and idle land, whether public or government-owned, should be distributed among the farmers, and requested that on such land rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, etc. be planted. In order to compensate for the shortage of flour, efforts are being made to produce a substitute from a certain plant which is widely cultivated in the Philippines. Thus the food problems in the Philippines are being solved one by one.

Considering that we have to deal with the Filipinos who are not accustomed to controlled economy it may be said that the commodity price policy in the Philippines has already achieved a certain degree of success today.

The financial situation has the closest connection with commodity prices, and in this direction also, post-bellum works are being conducted smoothly with gratifying results.

Fear that the American army might engineer currency inflation by way of warfare against Japan has proved to be no more than a bugbear. In fact, their action in absconding with paper currency amounting to some 35,000,000 pesoes brought about a situation advantageous to us because the disappearance of currency to such an amount served to expand the scope of circulation of our army scrips. The emergency paper currency issued by the American army in Visayas amounted to some 33,000,000 pesoes, but our military authorities in the Philippines prohibited its circulation from May 7. This strict measure served to maintain the value of our army scrips and to prevent the setting in of currency inflation.

As banking agencies, the Philippine branch of the southern Development Bank which was opened in July and the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan, together with the National City Bank, the Philippines Bank, the Philippines Commercial Bank and other institutions have already commenced vigorous activities.

Revival in industrial circles can be witnessed in the reopening of various factories to business, including the San Fernando refinery of the Pampanga Sugar Manufacturing Co., the largest of its kind in the Philippines, as well as spinning mills, tobacco factories, brick works, printing shops, storage battery works and numerous other establishment under the management of the National Development Co.

Wishes Turned Fishes

So long as there is the briny deep to draw on for its nourishing denizens, Japan will never lack the complementary food factor to go with the staple rice. The Government and cooperative organizations are devising every ingenious means of supplying the necessary implements and materials to fishermen so that marine wealth may be continued to be exploited for the dietary well-being of a fighting nation. Out of such sea products as shown above are prepared tasty fried dishes, salads and fish cakes, not to mention fricassee, potage and dried fish.

HAINAN REBUILDING NEARS COMPLETION

Economic Construction of Island On Fair Way to Success, Says Ikeda

That the economic construction of Hainan Island is quickly nearing completion was the opinion voiced by Kiyoshi Ikeda, Chief Administrative Commissioner of that Island in a recent press interview at a certain place, says the Miyako.

Mr. Ikeda spoke substantially as follows:

"The economic and cultural construction of Hainan Island is now on its fair way to success, and Japan's work in this connection is being considerably facilitated, thanks to the collaboration of the National Government of Nanking. In all matters concerning the education of the native people, we are following the same educational system as in Japan.

At present, the Japan Nitric Industry Company is exercising special efforts for the development of hydro-electric power which constitutes the foundation for the industrial construction of the island. In a few years, the company will be in a position to supply all industrial organizations in the island with the electric power required for their activities.

The Japanese authorities in the island, in close cooperation with the Nanking Government, are speeding up expansion of the paddy-fields in the island with a view to boosting rice production five times in a few years.

Hainan Island is also suitable for the cultivation of peanuts, sesame and sugar-cane.

The authorities have various plans under consideration for the immigration of Japanese youths selected from the rural community in Japan Proper. At present, about 70 such youths are engaged in farming on the island for experimental purposes. The policy of the authorities in this connection will be decided on the basis of records to be made by those Japanese youth."

UPWARD SWING SEEN ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Bullish News From Abroad Causes Majority of Wares To Score Gains

Stimulated by an influx of bullish news from abroad, the Tokyo Stock Exchange began to stage an all-round upward swing yesterday.

In the long-term section, for instance, Fuji Cotton Spinning jumped up ¥2.00 and its new, ¥1.00, in anticipation of the operation under its management of the spinning mills now existing in Burma. Reflecting this rosy trend in spinning, industrials, Kanebo Spinning, new, stepped up ¥1.10, Kurabo Spinning ¥1.30, and its new, ¥1.60. At the same time, Japan Sand Iron rose ¥1.10 and Japan Munitions ¥1.00.

The short-term section and the spot market were comparatively firm yesterday, and fractional gains were scored by the majority of wares.

Yesterday's closing prices of the prime issues in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥134.50, N.Y.K. ¥108.80, its new, ¥93.40, Kanebo Spinning ¥153.10, its new, ¥102.30, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥89.70 and Osaka Exchange, new, ¥72.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Sept	Oct
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)	71.7	u1.9	72.4	73.3
Do. new (25)		u1.1	43.5	44.3
Kanebo Spin (50)				154.7
Do. new (25)	102.7	u1.1	103.5	103.9
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)		u 1		90.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	46.8	u 1		46.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	108.9	u 2		110.0
Do. new (37½)	93.6	u 1	94.4	94.9
O. S. K. (50)	98.0	u 2	98.3	98.9
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)			81.1	
Do. new (25)	55.7		55.8	
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8			88.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.0	u .3	85.2	86.1
Hitachi Works (50)	76.8	u .3	77.0	
Japan Piston Ring	81.9		82.1	82.4
Third Section				
Japan Fat	67.7			
Japan Soda	41.9			42.6
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	63.1		63.9	63.4
Mitsubishi Machinery	139.1	u .1	139.2	
Karafuto Oil	57.1	u .3		58.0
Japan Oil	77.0	d .1		78.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	90.9	d .7	89.9	88.9
Japan Carbon	84.9	d .1	85.1	85.4
Furukawa Industry	139.0			95.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	134.7	134.7	134.4	134.5
N. Y. K. old	108.8	109.0	108.8	108.8
Do. new	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4
Kanebo Spin	153.4	153.4	153.4	153.1
Do. new	102.4	102.6	102.4	102.3
Teikoku Rayon. n	102.4	102.6	102.4	119.7
Osaka Stock. new	72.8	72.8	72.8	82.8
Japan Steel Tube	69.3	69.3	69.3	69.3
Japan Oil	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0
S. M. Railway	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.0			84.8
Hitachi Works	76.0			76.3
Japan Mining	58.6			
Manchuria Ind	57.9	57.9	57.8	57.9

JAPANESE REVIVE INDUSTRIES IN P.I.

Question of Self Sufficiency in Food Also Expected to Be Solved Before Long

In keeping with the achievements of our forces on both land and sea the various industries in the Philippines, centering around the cultivation of hemp, were again revived under the Japanese, and the first step was taken toward the realization of the primary object of the War of Greater East Asia, according to the Kokumin.

Davao was completely occupied by the Japanese troops on December 20, just thirteen days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Other important points continued to fall befoe the fierce attack of our forces, and on May 10 of this year the combined American-Philippine army under the command of Maor-General Sharpe in Mindanao, including the army in Visaya, made known their intention of unconditional surrender. Thus Mindanao, the last stronghold on which America had pinned its hopes, fell as had Bataan and Corregidor, breaking up what ambitions America had in Greater East Asia.

Settlement Rapid

In September 1904, 180 Japanese first landed in Davao following which, Japanese continued to settle in rapid succession, and the development of the island may be said to have been carried out solely by the Japanese. The Japanese in this district exert great influence, so that the Chinese, Filipinos and Americans were completely under the power of the Japanese in this district exert great influence, so that the Chinese, Filipinos and Americans were completely under the power of the Japanese.

In spite of the various restrictions imposed, beginning with the Law Prohibiting Land Ownership by Foreigners, Forestry Law, Fishery Law, Business Control Regulations and the immigration quotas, there were 180,000 Japanese living around Davao at the outbreak of the War engaged in agriculture, chiefly hemp cultivation, forestry, fishing and the like.

Eighty per cent of the Japanese in Mindanao are engaged in hemp cultivation, producing annually 30 per cent of the total production of 1,200,000 bags (200 kin per bag) of the entire Philippine Island, or 75 per cent of the total produced in Davao. Some ¥4,000,000 were remitted to Japan annually. The area cultivated came up to 60,000 chobu. Forty-one Japanese firms were in existence, with P18,000,000 pesos estimated to be invested in Davao alone.

The question of food presented quite a pressing problem in Mindanao, as heretofore rice and sugar had been bought from outside and in addition to this locusts had caused considerable damage during harvest time in April. However, with Government encouragement of the growth of various vegetables on vacant lots for the purpose of attaining self sufficiency the food problem is expected to be solved before long. Optimism also prevails with regard to lack of labor as a natural solution to this problem is expected to be solved before long. Optimism also prevails with regard to lack of labor, as a natural solution to this problem is expected with the return of order and assurance of the food supply.

Up to the present, 50 per cent of the hemp had been exported to the United States and 25 per cent to Britain, but hereafter this will be consumed in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Much is expected of the development of hemp cultivation, as hemp is an essential war and shipbuilding material. Also an amendment to the land law has already been submitted.

Japan Is Bringing Solidarity in China

(Continued From Page 6)

ward achieving Chinese unity, so that the unequal privileges and rights of foreigners and foreign Powers should be totally eradicated so as to bring about a forceful Sino-Japanese understanding of mutual benefit.

The rule of Anglo-American power politics and power economics in East Asia has been completely uprooted by Japan within a surprisingly short time, since the start of the Pacific war on December 8, 1941. The magic wand of the "democracies," which had charmed the East Asian peoples in the past to perpetuate alien domination and exploitation, is no longer visible in the areas under Japanese control. Italy and Germany have caused them to retreat from Europe. This state of affairs indicates that the "democracies" shall have to take shelter in the Western Hemisphere to comply with the dictates of President Roosevelt. The Axis nations have forced them to go to the west to mend their broken rigging of gold-purchased power. Unless they become non-assertive and ductile to the demands of other nations, they are bound to invite more calamities for themselves.

WILL MANAGE SUGAR MILLS

Six Japanese Companies to Participate in Java Sugar Industry

Appointment was announced, under date of August 1, of the Taiwan Sugar Manufacturing Company, Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company, the Japan Sugar Manufacturing Company, Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Company, Okinawa Sugar Manufacturing Company, and South Seas Development Company for participation in the sugar industry of Java and the Philippine Islands to facilitate the adjustment of sugar production in those regions where the supply exceeds demand by about 2,000,000 tons, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

The distribution among the six Japanese sugar manufacturing companies of the sugar mills and sugar plantations which had belonged to enemy interests in pre-war days is to be made by the competent authorities in the near future.

230 Enemy Patents Cancelled by Gov't; 20 to Be Licensed

Disposal by the Japanese Government of the applications for release of enemy patents and licenses is reported by the Nippon Kogyo Shimbun to be making headway. The Wartime Inquiry Commission on Industrial Ownership met in its third session last Saturday at the Patent Bureau and decided to cancel 230 enemy patents and to grant 20 licenses for monopolistic use out of 500 applications. Details are shortly to be given out in the Official Gazette on approval by the Premier. The total applications for patents number 1,568. Enemy trade marks are expected similarly to be cancelled.

Motives Behind Anglo-Soviet Pact

(Continued From Page 6)

not to conclude a separate peace with her.

Article 1 sets forth the agreement of the contracting governments to give military and all other assistance in the war against Germany and all other European countries associated with her in acts of aggression.

Article 2 is the agreement that they would not negotiate with Chancellor Hitler's government or any other German government that did not clearly renounce all aggressive intentions and that neither country would negotiate or conclude, except by mutual consent, any separate armistice or peace with Germany or any other state associated with her in acts of aggression in Europe.

The substance of these two articles is a repetition of the Anglo-Soviet agreement signed on July 12, 1941, and is not something new, except that Germany's allies in Europe were included.

Cooperation Pledged

The second half of the treaty refers to the pledge of cooperation and assistance at the peace conference and during the reconstruction period after the war. In Paragraph 1 of Article 3 both countries declared their desire to unite with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression during the post-war period. By Paragraph 2 of the same article they pledged that during or prior to the deliberations for the adoption of such proposals after the cessation of hostilities, they would do all in their power to render impossible a repetition of aggression or any acts whereby peace would be destroyed by Germany or any other state allied with her.

Paragraph 1 of Article 4 provided that if, during the post-war period either of the contracting governments should become involved in a war with Germany or any other state associated with her in Europe, because of an attack by her or her ally, they would meet this danger by giving immediate military and other assistance. Paragraph 2 of the same article provided that this treaty should remain in force until both countries mutually recognized that it has been superseded by the adoption of proposals referred to in Article 3, Paragraph 1, for a long-termed system of internal security. If, however, such proposals are not adopted, this treaty will remain in force for 20 years and be terminated thereafter when either country proposes the termination thereof in accordance with the stipulation in Article 8.

Article 5 is the agreement that the two governments, having regard for their respective interests and guaranteed security, must maintain close, friendly cooperation for the organization of security and economic prosperity in Europe following the return of peace. In this work they agreed that they must take into consideration the interests of the United Nations, but their action would be guided by two principles—that they would not seek territorial expansion for themselves and that they would not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

By Article 6 the contracting governments agreed to give every possible economic assistance to each other to the limit of their ability.

In Article 7 they pledged not to conclude any treaty or enter into any alliance which would be directed against the other contracting government.

Article 8 concluded by referring in detail to the ratification and period of validity of the treaty. Paragraph 1 of this article provided for speedy ratification of the treaty by both governments and the exchange of the ratifications at the earliest possible date in Moscow. Paragraph 2 declared that the treaty would come into effect coincident with the exchange of the ratifications and that the treaty would supersede the agreement of July 12, 1941. Paragraph 3 provides that the first section of the treaty would continue in effect until peace had been concluded between the contracting governments and Germany and her allies. Paragraph 4 provided that the second section was to be valid for a period of 20 years, at the end of which period a 12-month notice to abrogate was necessary to bring the agreement to an end, and following such notice it would remain in effect for 12 further months.

(To Be Concluded)

REFORMS ARE URGED IN CHOSEN FARMING

Must Encourage Spirit of Co-operation, Say Native Youths Who Visited Rural Japan

Necessity for a reform in both the method and spirit of farming in the rural community of Chosen is being urged by the native youths of that country who spent several weeks this year and last in the rural districts of Japan in order to inspect the habits and customs among the Japanese peasants, says a Miyako correspondent after a visit to the rural districts of Chosen.

The financial condition among the peasants of Chosen today is much better than it used to be in the past when most peasant families of Chosen were without anything to eat at home six months after the time of harvest. Nevertheless, there are many things awaiting a reform in the rural districts of Chosen.

The younger peasants of Chosen who visited Japan during the farming season last year and this year as stated above were struck with the diligence of the Japanese rural communities where even women work as hard as men.

"It is marvelous," say these Chosen peasants, all people are diligent in the rural districts of Japan whereas women and elderly men of the rural community of Chosen do very little."

In the matter of farming technique also, Chosen stands far behind Japan. The native ploughs of Chosen till the fields to a depth only four inches as compared with the six inches in Japan. This small difference has a considerable effect on the harvest. Some of the paddy-fields of Chosen have no facilities of irrigation while others are without any system of drainage. These shortcomings affect crops once every several years.

Farming Equipment Inadequate

The peasants of Chosen have no adequate supply of modern farming equipment as told by the much exaggerated saying that "the Chosen peasants plough the land with their hands." In fact, peasants of Chosen are not amply supplied with spades, sickles, straw rain-coats, etc. Especially, they have very few straw rain-coats, due to their habit of staying in on rainy days.

"The spirit of cooperation must be greatly encouraged in the rural districts of Chosen," said one of the Chosen peasants who visited Japan, "where welfare among the rural communities can be considerably improved through adoption of the same system of collaboration as is observed throughout the rural districts of Japan Proper."

The Government-General of Chosen, in consideration of the difference between the rural communities of Japan Proper and Chosen is planning a reform of the rural districts of the peninsula, attaching great importance to the training of men who shall be the backbone of the rural community of Chosen. There are in Chosen at present 16 training centers for peasants which conduct long courses and 13 training centers with short courses, besides two training centers for fishermen and over 10 training centers for women in the rural districts.

Thus a reform of the rural community of Chosen is now attracting the attention of the Government-General of Chosen and the younger peasants of the peninsula.

ALLIED BANKS IN SHANGHAI SET TO PAY OUT DIVIDENDS

American Concerns Have Already Made Outpayments—Others to Follow Suit

SHANGHAI.—With the Chase Bank and the American Express Company paying out their third and fourth dividends, respectively, recently, other Allied banks under the control of Japanese authorities were said to be preparing for a new outpayment, the date of which is expected to be announced in the near future.

The third dividend of the Chase Bank is calculated on the same basis as the second outpayment of 10 per cent. This new dividend will be 10 per cent of the balance of accounts as of December 6, minus the $2,000 already withdrawn by depositors in the first outpayment.

Clients of enemy nationality, however, will only be permitted to draw $500 weekly from the dividend in accordance with regulations announced by the Japanese authorities when enemy banks were taken over.

The American Express Company, in the meantime, began the payment of its fourth dividend of 40 per cent. This dividend is also calculated on the basis of the December 6, balance of accounts, minus the $2,000 already withdrawn. Enemy nationals will be permitted to withdraw $500 weekly.

Meanwhile, the National City Bank of New York and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as well as other Allied banks here, continuing outpayments to clients of the fourth dividend, were understood to be making final preparations for the announcement of another dividend. Most of the banks, it was believed, have already succeeded in securing enough money to make possible the new outpayment.

Bill Clearings

August 11
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	291.585	148.966
Balance	45,681	24,149

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.5	+ .20
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.4	+ .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	102.3	+ 1.00
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Wings of the Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

sung horizon. It was an ideal day for an air attack.

In company with Lieutenant Seki were Privates Kurazo Hatakeyama and Shotaro Hisashita. Private Hatakeyama worked at the controls while Private Hisashita did reconnoitering as well as handling the machine-gun.

The Japanese naval pilots were fully prepared to dash into action as soon as they received orders from their flight commander when they had spotted an enemy craft.

Suddenly Private Hisashita motioned to his fellow pilot as he sighted a formation of enemy fighter planes winging their way southward. And as he waved his hand, Lieutenant Seki raised his hand indicating "go to it, boys!"

But just as Private Hatakeyama pitched into a hell-dive, an enemy craft hoping to ward off the Japanese "Naval Eagles," fired recklessly, managing to clip the Japanese plane's right wing with telling machine-gun fire.

"Damn it!" cried the two luckless Japanese pilots.

Lieutenant Seki had seen what had happened as he neared his craft in an attempt to render whatever aid possible but he was helpless as he had to frustrate the other enemy crafts.

Private Hatakeyama lost control of his ship when a second barrage of bullets found its mark as the craft haplessly quivered against the Woosung skies.

Then he noticed his comrade slouched over his machine-gun as the second enemy fire had hit the gunner-reconnoiter.

Here was a situation where Private Hatakeyama could have bailed out of the ill-fated plane with Private Hisashita but a Japanese "Naval Eagle" shares his fate with his plane. Furthermore, by nature, the Japanese pilots take to the air without parachutes. Instead, he takes his trusty Japanese sword which serves manifold purposes besides being a weapon for war or diplomacy.

The Japanese fliers knew their end was near as they bravely prepared to share their fate in traditional style. Both pilots saluted their flight commander, who desperately maneuvered his plane to extend a helping hand but to no avail.

Then facing the Imperial Palace, the two pilots shouted "Tenno-Heika Banzai" as the crippled aircraft plunged to its grave.

Inaugural Meeting Held

The inaugural meeting of the Japan Pine Root Oil Manufactures Control Company (capitalized at ¥300,000) was held under the auspices of the Commerce and Industry Ministry at 11 a.m. August 8 at the Sugar Industry Meeting Hall in Marunouchi, attended by competent authorities and a number of prominent people concerned, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

NEW BODY PLANNED FOR OVERSEAS TRADE

Important Function of New Organ Consists in Influencing Firms and Makers Alike

With the consolidation of overseas trading firms, toward the end of August, an organ called the Greater East Asia Overseas Trade Reinforcement Association, will be brought into being comprising some 150 influential importers and exporters, together with 250 firms directly or indirectly connected with overseas trade in Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

It is learned that the association will hold its inaugural meeting at the Nakanoshima Public Hall about the middle of September, states the paper, and that the association will attend to the following items of routine work:

(1) Introduction and investigation of staple products.

(2) Positive aid and promotion of interchange of commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(3) Stabilization of minor organs for the subsidiary organs for collections and deliveries of staple products.

(4) Introduction and orders placed by overseas trading firms with makers.

(5) Dispatch of travellers to main points in the Yen bloc and the Southern Regions.

(6) All that is connected with the preceding items.

The paper observes that the important function of the association consists in the fact that it will sway its influence over the overseas trading firms and the makers combined.

The paper further adds that Chinese merchants residing in Kobe are now contemplating the merger of their firms into a new corporation called the Far East Overseas Trading Company, and that promoters concerned will proceed with this project with their head office located near the Kobe bund.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1942

Look at India, America!

America, self-proclaimed champion of freedom and democracy, look at India! Look at the actions of Britain, your comrade-in-arms, who, while professing to share your ideals, holds in bondage hundreds of millions of oppressed subjects of various races all over the world!

Mahatma Gandhi, sage, saint, and perhaps the greatest living human being in the world today, clapped in a prison in Poona. And you, America, who used to honor and praise him a short few months ago, now slander him at the beck of perfidious Albion! Jawaharlal Nehru, gentleman, scholar, social reformer, and one of the greatest intellects of this age, thrown into a cell. And you, America, pretending to champion freedom, liberty, and social justice, come to the defense of his British jailors! Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party which is the recognized representative of the national will of the Indian people, likewise jailed like a common criminal. And you, America, prating of the glories of freedom and democracy and independence, say that this one case is an exception!

The recognized leaders of 350,000,000 people clapped into prison! Unarmed civilians shot down and attacked by guns and tear gas bombs! The headquarters of the National Congress Party seized and occupied by the British police! Right of assembly and freedom of speech completely suppressed! All outgoing news rigidly censored and restricted! The British authorities making open threats of violence, while heavily armed troops take up their stations, not to fight a foreign enemy, but to crush the native population! And wonder of wonders, American troops moving in to support the British tyrants! And why? All because the people of India had the temerity to demand independence!

Is this what you bargained for, America, when you allowed your British-duped leaders to drag you into an unnecessary and avoidable war? Is it to act as watch-dogs over the ill-gotton British colonial spoils that you are allowing your sons to be shipped overseas? Is it to help Britain batter the skulls of people seeking independence that you are sending out your sons to shed their life's bloods? Is this what you meant when you proclaimed that you were fighting this war to free the subjected peoples of the earth?

Where is the Atlantic Charter in which you proclaimed "the right of each people to choose their own form of government"? What has happened to your pledge "to see sovereign right and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them"? How about President Roosevelt's speech of January 6 in which he declared that the purpose of the Allies in waging this war was to liberate the subjugated nations of the world? Just recall your professed ideals and your unctuous declarations, America. And then, just look at India!

Was That an Offensive?

Judging from the miserable defeat of the Allies and the stupendous toll of their losses, it is hard to believe that the Battle off the Solomons was the great Allied offensive which they have been talking about for so long. It must be true, however, because the Americans also claim that it was an offensive—a significant offensive, according to them, long prepared for by the Pacific War Council.

The fact that it coincided with an attack on the Japanese positions in the Aleutians points also to the conclusion that, miserable as they were, the two simultaneous attacks were meant to be some sort of an ambitious offensive movement. The fact that a large number of transports presumably carrying a sizable land force was included in the convoy destroyed off the Solomons also argues in favor of the view that the Allies had some ambitious offensive scheme up their sleeves.

But the pitiful outcome for the Americans and their British and Australian satellites proves conclusively that no matter how ambitiously they scheme or how much they prepare or how hard they try, they stand not a ghost of a chance of successfully carrying out an offensive. How severely the Allies have suffered in their vain attempt in the Solomons area can be guessed by the fact that the Americans have made only the vaguest of announcements about the battle on the pretext that the details are not yet known. And this from a country which on previous occasions has had no hesitancy in blaring forth with the most extravagant claims. The unbecoming modesty and reticence on this present occasion is tantamount to a confession of a catastrophic disaster.

As terribly as the Allied attempt has miscarried, it must have been intended as a real offensive, for various circumstances practically forced the hand of the Allies into attempting something of this sort at this particular time. As Captain Hiraide points out, the Allies simply had to do something. After their severe military, political and economic setbacks suffered continuously since the very outbreak of the war, the Allies have talked constantly of what they would do in the future. To bolster the morale of their discouraged people, the Allies had to make some sort of a gesture. Their hopes of an air offensive against Japan disappeared with the capture of all possible sites for bases on Chinese soil. Their raids in the Otori Island area yielded no results because of the perfect Japanese defense. The increasingly critical situation in Europe and the inability of the Allies to do anything about it made it necessary to divert attention elsewhere. Also the continuing Japanese offensive in the New Guinea area and the air and submarine attacks on Australia made it essential for the Allies to do something if Australia was to be protected. And most important of all, in the face of all these facts, the impatient and indignant public in the Allied countries demanded positive action. No explanations by Churchill, no promises by Roosevelt, no forty-minute speeches by Hull would any longer suffice. If the Allied leaders were to hand on to their uneasy seats, they had to take a gamble no matter how desperate. And hence, while knowing full well the risks involved, the Allies were forced to venture forth.

Marshalling all their remaining naval strength, which incidentally was conspicuously lacking in aircraft carriers as the obvious result of previous Japanese activities, the Allies came thus sailing up with their convoy of land troops. How much the Allies counted on this move to retrieve their fortunes can be seen in the fact that the United States Navy Department has prematurely told the world that this was the first major offensive of the United Nations. But as the world already knows, the Allies sailed straight into a Japanese trap, and the slaughter is still going on. The result has been a complete smashing of the most ambitious attempt that the Allies have yet tried.

Judging from the thoroughness with which this Allied force has been destroyed, it is hard to believe that this was the great offensive so long heralded by the enemy. But it must be so, for the Americans say so, and all the circumstances indicate so. It proves that no matter how hard our enemies may try they are utterly helpless against the invincible might of Japan.

A Year Ago Today

August 12, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Nervous. That was the word used by the evacuees from Malaya who arrived in Bangkok today in describing the situation south of the Kra Peninsula. The British were nervous, too, but they were the ones who were pouring oil on the fire, causing unnecessary confusion and suspicions and unpleasant accusations. Australian and British troops were reported to be pouring in from Singapore to form a spearhead of an offensive which was to start when the British were ready. But the Japanese evacuees who arrived here had little regard for the fighting ability of the British and Australians: they are decidedly inferior to the Japanese soldiers, they unanimously declared.

* * *

Formations of Japanese naval planes made a surprise raid on Chengtu, capital of Szechwan Province and destroyed enemy craft there, according to a communique of the Japanese Fleet in the China Sea.

MOTIVES BEHIND CONCLUSION OF ANGLO-SOVIET PACT PROBED

Text of Treaty in Relation to Atlantic Charter Studied —Second Front Is Not Mentioned in Agreement

By HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

On May 26, 1942, on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, the world was startled by the announcement of the conclusion of a new Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance in London, between British Foreign Secretary Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov, and it was only a few days later that Molotov flew to Washington to get an understanding and agreement with the United States.

Foreign Commissar Molotov, accompanied by Soviet military and naval representatives, boarded a Soviet plane in strict secrecy and unexpectedly arrived at a London airport on May 20. Following the exchange of courtesy calls with Prime Minister Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and other British leaders, he began on May 22 a series of conferences with the Foreign Secretary, and four days later, at their seventh meeting, the two men affixed their signatures to a new Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance.

On the same day Molotov once more boarded his plane and crossed the Atlantic. On May 29 he arrived at Washington and began negotiations with President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and other American officials, and the result was the reaching of a political and military understanding and an economic agreement. On June 4 the Soviet diplomat and his party left there back for England.

Not Announced Yet

The official text of the Anglo-Russian pact was announced in London on June 11, but the contents of and agreement have never been revealed.

In studying the significance of these seemingly hurried arrangements among the three countries, the first question to be asked is—which side took the initiative in proposing them, Britain America or the Soviet Union.

It has been a notable characteristic of Soviet leaders to refrain from foreign travel. Premier Stalin, after acquiring the political power in Russia, is famous for his not having set foot outside of his country, and Foreign Commissar Molotov left Russia only once when he went to Berlin in the autumn of the year before last to confer with Chancellor Hitler. However this time Molotov broke all precedents by making not only a visit to London but also a call on Washington.

From these circumstances and from various other relative factors, it is obvious that the background for the conclusion of the agreements by these three countries is greatly different from any in the past, and it was presumed that the Soviet Union was the prime mover for the discussions. Undoubtedly this supposition was fairly reliable. With the winter season gone, fighting is now about to be resumed on a large scale on the German-Soviet line and the armies of Germany have already proved their superiority at Kharkov and Kerch. The Soviet Union is determined to stake all on the coming decisive battle. It is the most dangerous practice for the Soviet Union to fight a powerful German force unaided.

Presumption

Therefore, it is a matter of urgent importance for the Soviet Union to get a strong second front established in the rear of Germany. She is anxiously awaiting the arrival of tanks, airplanes, ships, foodstuffs and other war materials from England and the United States in answer to her strong appeal. Under these circumstances, the Soviet leaders naturally threw off their apparently unmoved attitude and began to make an earnest appeal for increased Anglo-American assistance. It can not be imagined that the Anglo-Soviet treaty and American-Soviet agreement have been concluded within the brief period of Molotov's visits to London and Washington. It is only reasonable to believe that preparatory discussions had been in progress over a long period of time between Foreign Secretary Eden and between Soviet Ambassador Maisky in London, Secretary of State Hull and Ambassador Litvinov in Washington, or the British and American ambassadors and Foreign Commissar Molotov in Moscow.

Last December, immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Eden made a sudden trip to Moscow and interviewed Premier Stalin and Molotov. A British-Soviet joint communique was issued shortly after announcing that England and the Soviet Union had reached agreement on questions relating to the prosecution of the war against Germany, their war aims and their peace objectives. It appears that the two countries intermittently conducted negotiations since then for further strengthening of their alliance. It has been said that the Soviet reply on March 16 to the British proposals was made the basis for the present Anglo-Soviet treaty of alliance.

Since the outbreak of hostilities in East Asia, the Soviet's position as regards England and America has been considerably strengthened, and the improvement of the position of the Soviet forces on the eastern front during the winter brought about a considerable gulf between the viewpoints of England and of the Soviet Union. In particular, the so-called Stalin's Nine Principles, disclosed to the world, are found to be contradictory to the principles of the Atlantic Charter as well as the policies of the British Government, and it appears that the negotiations between the two countries failed to make speedy progress.

Gloomy Situation

However, after six months of the War of Greater East Asia the war situation in East Asia and in the Pacific area as well as in Europe and in the Atlantic has become more adverse to the Allies, while the decisive nature of the European war as affecting these three countries was clearly realized by each. If, in the bitter battles along the eastern front, the Soviet armies should meet a crushing defeat, this would mean not only the collapse of Russia but also a definite setback for both England and the United States. The destinies of both countries were dependent on the continued resistance of the Soviet Union.

Without even the opportunity or time to study just how much their needs were mutual, the Anglo-American leaders hurriedly promised to Russia the setting up of the second front and the supply of all possible military equipment and war materials, thus to bolster the fighting spirit of the Soviet people and make them feel keenly the vital need to fight to the last. It was the hope as well as the need of England and the United States to take these steps toward improving their understanding with the Soviets, in view of their mutual dependence on the successful meeting of the existing crisis.

From these facts it will be seen that it is not quite right to presume that the Soviet Union took the initiative in bringing about closer and more concrete understanding among the three countries; the proper observation seems to be that each of the three powers became simultaneously desirous of an allance between them.

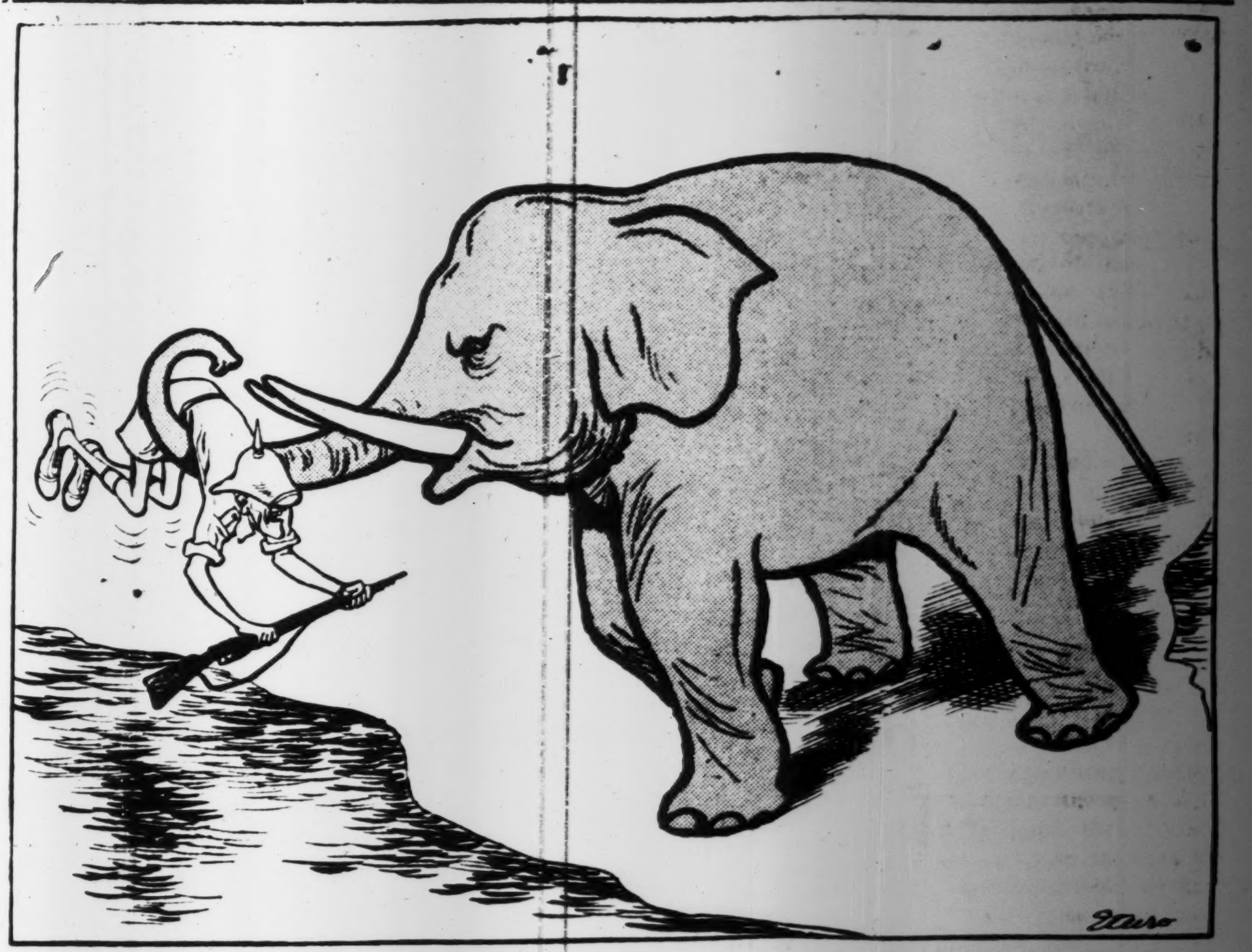
Agreement

The preamble of the Anglo-Russian treaty of alliance declared reaffirmation and recognition of the principles of the agreement of joint action against Germany, which compact was signed on July 12, 1941, and that it was intended that the formal treaty would replace this agreement. It further declared that the two contracting governments would cooperate during the post-war period to preserve peace and resist all acts of aggression by Germany or any other state associated with Germany in acts of aggression in Europe. It also stated that the settlement of peace was to be based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, which was drawn up by Roosevelt and Churchill at their Atlantic meeting on August 14, 1941, and which the Soviets subsequently adopted, and it was emphasized that during the period of post-war reconstruction the three countries would continue close cooperation and that if during that time either of the contracting countries should be attacked by Germany or any other European associate they would give each other all the military and other assistance in their power.

The text of the treaty is divided into two parts. The first relates to the agreement on the conduct of the war against Germany and the pledge

(Continued on Page 5)

Throw Out the Usurpers



JAPAN IS BRINGING SOLIDARITY IN CHINA

(Concluded From Yesterday)

America's policy of exploiting China became more pronounced after the termination of the first World War, when it led other nations in commercial transactions with the continent, even threatening to supplant Britain's position. The United States' assistance to Chiang Kai-shek was more open and bold than Britain's connivance with Yuan Shih-kai. While the latter attempted to make Yuan Shih-kai its protege to help him ascend the throne under the pretext of "restoring the throne," the former heaped gold and silver on Chiang Kai-shek to solidify permanently his position as chief executive of China. Just as Britain used Yuan Shih-kai as its tool, America is now using Chiang Kai-shek as its cat's paw. There is no difference, however, between the British and American policies toward China, which are aimed at Anglo-Saxon encirclement of Greater Asia with China as its pawn. But Japan has now overturned the apple-cart of Anglo-American hegemony in Greater East Asia and is engaged in building a Co-Prosperity Sphere to accord each unit its proper place.

The present Anglo-American scheme of aiding Chiang Kai-shek to retain his power over unoccupied China is fated to fail, particularly when Chungking has now been encircled by the Japanese forces. With the establishment of Japanese control over the Philippines, Malaya, Burma and the East Indies, it has become more than an embarrassing problem for Chiang Kai-shek to continue his resistance against Japan for a longer duration. On top of this, the grave difficulty of the Anglo-American nations has substantially blocked his sources of war supplies. Furthermore, the growing stability of the Wang administration in Nanking has engendered the rise of peace sentiment among the people residing in "free" China.

No More Discord

The peoples of Greater East Asia have been for a long time led astray by Britain, America and their satellites. Today, the apple of discord sown by them more than a century ago is being thoroughly uprooted to make the liberation of this part of the world an accomplished fact. Already the Greater East Asia peoples are collaborating with Japan to shape their new way of life, and this has caused both Washington and London to lose their usual sang froid. It remains now for Chiang Kai-shek to exhibit his might toward the speedy and harmonious evolution of co-prosperous life.

The Tripartite Alliance Treaty has made the Axis Powers pledge themselves to create a new world order. Therefore, Japan is diplomatically and morally bound to forge ahead for the construction of a mutual prosperity zone embracing Greater East Asia. Due notice should be taken of this stern fact. However President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill may maneuver, they will not be able to dent the new political machinery which Japan is erecting to protect the Greater East Asian bloc from alien aggression.

Japan has assumed leadership of this part of the world, not because it is anxious to enforce its own rule, but because it desires to guide other East Asian nations, so that they will take their proper place to maintain the bloc solidarity. At the present moment when a new harmony is being realized, it is natural that Japan should implement necessary measures to stamp out all Anglo American vestiges. The outcrop of Anglo-American policy of exploitation and aggression cannot be weeded out unless Japan imposes its leadership on the basis of Oriental conception of morality and fellowship. Therefore, Japan must enforce new systems, revive Orientalism and propagate mutual understanding and fellow-feeling. Unless general peace is restored between China and Japan and unless the international hostilities come to an end, there is no alternative for Japan but to shoulder the entire responsibility for the integrity of Greater East Asia.

Oriental Morality

The guiding principle for the construction of the projected new order in Greater East Asia must consist in leadership based on the principle of morality. If all operations are carried out in pursuance of the basic principle, a most ideal sphere of co-existence and Co-Prosperity is bound to emerge in a wholesome manner. The Anglo-American hold over Greater East Asia was artificial because it was maintained by the backing of force. But Japan has no such intention, which is clearly evidenced from its policy of mutual collaboration. In fact, Japan is pursuing the natural course to accomplish regional solidarity.

From the Marco Polo Bridge incident in July, 1937, which might have been settled locally, the prolonged China Affair developed into a diplomatic showdown between Japan and the Anglo-American "democracy" to settle the destiny of the continent one way or the other. Then the Anglo-American policy of hindering the restoration of Sino-Japanese peace caused the Pacific war to break out. While all the countries, included in Greater East Asia are now cooperating with Japan, the Chungking regime is still maintaining its precarious existence by receiving assistance from the United States and Britain. It seems that unless the whole of China is made to return to the Oriental conception of morality and fellowship, no new deal can develop in an ordered manner. This is the reason why Japan is determined to eliminate outside influence from its neighbor's territory, so that a Japan-Manchoukuo-China understanding might form the basic structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, the Chungking administration has to be pulled down to stabilize China under the control of the new National Government in Nanking.

Foreign Interference

In this connection it may be interesting to know that the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had persistently urged the early realization of Sino-Japanese collaboration as a means to liberate East Asia from alien oppression. Also he had frequently mentioned that Japan sincerely wished to see China unified. According to him, the reason why China "has not been able to achieve unity is not because of the Chinese themselves, but because of foreigners." Throughout his political career he blamed the existence of unequal treaties between China and foreign Powers, which enabled foreigners to enjoy special privileges in the country. Japan's present campaign in the continent is mainly directed to-

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WINGS OF THE NAVY
By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

They Know the Air

Chapter VI

Aircraft experts and aerial warfare authorities began to doubt all this ballyhoo that the Japanese were bad fliers; that they possessed inferior planes; that they didn't have the initiative nor the spunk to make good aviators.

Anglo-American under-estimation began to blush when the Japanese continued to rule supreme over the China skies despite Anglo-American all-out aid, materially, financially and spiritually.

The Japanese knew their air. They knew their airplanes. They knew the ability of their trained pilots. They had the guts to attempt the impossible in face of death.

The unsettled skies over Shanghai cleared on August 25, 1937 as Private Takanobu Kobata followed Sub-Lieutenant Harutoshi Okamoto to the air in order to be on the constant lookout for an enemy air attack.

It was a wonderful day. The sun was shining brightly; there was hardly any breeze and what clouds strewn across the blue heavens were far and few between. It was a perfect day for flying.

After patrolling the skies for approximately 20 minutes, the Japanese fliers spotted two Martin heavy bombers droning about 1,000 meters in the distance over Wusungchen, heading apparently for Shanghai.

Both Okamoto and Kobata, unflinching zoomed after the two aerial giants. And as the planes roared closer and closer to each other, the Martin bombers impatiently opened fire from about 700 meters. Their shots fell wide.

However, the Japanese "Naval Eagles" didn't fright at the giant machine. Bullets continued to fly.

When Private Kobata neared approximately 200 meters, he quickly cut loose with a steady flow of gunfire. After a short exchange of lead, one of the Martin bombers was shot down as the craft fell into the area between the French settlement and the Hungjao airdrome, a mass of burning material.

Meanwhile, Private Kobata discovered he had run out of shells. This was a terrible state of affairs to be caught in, especially when the enemy planes were so near at hand.

However, Kobata was determined to display the true valor of the Japanese "Naval Eagle," despite his handicap. So he daringly flew in front of the enemy craft rocking his plane to and fro.

The Martin bomber trembled with fear at this dare-deviltry as the Japanese plane harassed the flight of the enemy plane. No matter what course the bomber took, the obstinate eagle continued to obstruct its flight.

Such exploits have made the Japanese Naval Air Force one of the most feared and respected air arms in the world today.

Patrolling the Skies

After a five day lull in aerial activity, two Japanese "Naval Eagles" headed by Lieutenant Mamoru Seki on the morning of August 28, 1937, took off on a scouting flight over Woosung.

About 300 meters above the air base, grey clouds, floating in a southerly direction, dotted the Woo-

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